INSURANCE.

Indian Insurance Companies are national concerns.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants therefore must support them.

VOL. XVI NO. 297--- BOMBAY THURSDAY DECEMBER 6 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Dec.	Maloja x ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Rampura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Rampura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 30th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£108	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Sumatra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Sydney Maru ..	20th "	30th "
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "
Shingo Maru ..	14th "	27th "
Shunko Maru ..	23rd "	6th Feb.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,

Princess Street : : : BOMBAY.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
*11th "	Alipore ..	Straits China and Japan.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
7th Dec.	Varsova ..	Basreh via Karachi.
8th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
10th "	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th "	Barjora ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only
19th "	Karapara ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Bugrek.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Nov.	12 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	22 "	30 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
*Muroran Maru ..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan	27 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Siberia Maru ..	22000	11 Dec.	18 Dec.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	....	17 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI
AND
HIS TEACHINGS.
BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straight forward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

Price As. 12.

To Subscribers of The "Indian Review," As. 10.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations

TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL

COTTON FORECAST.

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge ..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge ..	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11-28 and GINNING REPORT were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place WHOLE LIFE HISTORY is predicted by examining PALM.

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m., (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

CONCISE PROSPECTUS.

The Kanara Press, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

Proprietors of

The Kanara Press, The Business Directory Coy., The Indian Album Publishing Co.

4, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, MADRAS.

Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

Divided into 2500, Preference Shares of 9% guaranteed Dividend and 7,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each. Payable Rs. 5 with application and Rs. 5 on allotment with an entrance fee of As. 8 per share.

The Best opportunity for Investors.

Apply for full Prospectus & Application forms to:

THE KANARA PRESS, LIMITED.

4, Narasingapuram St., Mount Road, MADRAS.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

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Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

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Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

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Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

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PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.
A R1305

WANTED—Qualified Nurses for a Govt. Hospital on Rs. 125—5—150.—For particulars apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, Delhi.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—English nurse for boy aged three.—Apply (with photo if poss.) stating age and salary with references to Mrs. Selby c/o. Captain Selby, 4/1 Punjab Regt., Jhansi, U. P.

WANTED—A governess teacher. Trained preferred. Service certificates and qualifications must accompany the applications. Apply KHAN MUHAMMAD ALI KHAN, Rais, Maler Kotla. 9 (7061) R

WANTED—Experienced English nurse. Girl 5, boy 3, baby 4 months. Ayah kept if necessary. Apply with photograph and reference. State salary. —Mrs. HARRISON, 16, Staff College, Quetta.

WANTED—An experienced Head Servant to supervise the menial staff of a large Club. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 40 a month. Apply to SECRETARY Nerbudda Club Ltd., Jubbulpore. Central Provinces.

WANTED—Experienced Cinema Operator with good knowledge of machine for Landikotal.—Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary to SYED A & M. WAZIR ALI, Military Purveyors, Landikotal, N.W.F.P.

WANTED—A. Midwife and Compounder (combined post) for the Female Dispensary at Loralai in Baluchistan on Rs. 70—2—90 per mensem with free quarters. Post pensionable. Harnai is the nearest Railway Station for Loralai, distance 55 miles, connected by motor service. Loralai is headquarters of District Officers—Application with copies of testimonials should reach the RESIDENT SURGEON AND CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER in Baluchistan Quetta not later than 25th December, 1928.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

POST—BAND MASTER, Salary up to Rs. 300/- Must have experience of both brass and string instruments, and be conversant with Indian Music. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th. December, 1928, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, Alwar.
A 31370.

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.
L R1286

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
Family Suites with bath available.
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No 21934.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GADARWADA-GOTITORIA BRANCH LINE.

WITH effect from 1st January, 1929, the Gadarwada-Gotitoria branch line of this railway comprising the following stations will be CLOSED for booking of traffic of all descriptions:—

SUKA KHERI
GOTITORIA
MOHPANI.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay 20-11-28.
31386

PUBLIC NOTICES.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-Designate on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1928, and the departure of H. E. the Governor on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1928, the following roads will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and will be reserved for public purposes between the following hours, viz., 7-30 a.m. till 10-30 a.m. on the 7th and 10-0 a.m. till 12-0 noon on the 8th:—

STRAND ROAD.
APOLLO PIER ROAD.
ESPLANADE ROAD (South) as far as the Flora Fountain.
HORNBY ROAD.
CRUICKSHANK ROAD.
KALBADEVI ROAD,
BHENDI BAZAAR from Pydhoni to its junction with Sandhurst Road,
SANDHURST ROAD (West) from its junction with Bhendi Bazaar,
SANDHURST BRIDGE.
CHAUPATI,
WALKESHWAR ROAD,
GOVERNMENT HOUSE—Lower Gate.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 30th November, 1928.
31462

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the arrival of the Governor-Designate on FRIDAY, the 7th December, 1928, and the departure of H. E. the Governor on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1928, the APOLLO BUNDAR will be RESERVED for public purposes from 7-0 a.m. to 10-0 a.m. on FRIDAY, the 7th and from 10-0 a.m. to 1-0 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 8th.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 30th November, 1928.
31461

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be CLOSED from 18th day of December, to 31st day of December, 1928, (both days inclusive), for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th December, 1928.
31468

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the supply of hay only for one year, commencing from 1st March, 1929, to 28th February, 1930, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (B. T.), on 14th December, 1928.

Tender No. I for hay for Municipal Bullocks and other animals to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. II for hay for cattle, sheep and goats at the Municipal Slaughter House at Bandra.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of one rupee to any one deputed to receive them, by the Undersigned, who will, on application, furnish any further information that may be required.

The tenders should be in sealed covers addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Hay" and delivered at the Chief Accountant's Office not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.).

Names of all partners of the firm should be mentioned in the tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. E. SANDILANDS,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 5th December, 1928.
31469

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A MATCH FACTORY in working order in Cambay, known as the new Cambay Match Factory. Particulars can be had on application at the Administrator, Cambay's Office, during office hours. Intending buyers should send in their offers in sealed packets marked "Match Factory" so as to reach the Administrator, Cambay State, Cambay, before the 23rd December, 1928.
31465

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2290 of 1928.

HAWABAI, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Abdul Rahim Jaffer Allarakhia, on behalf of herself and on behalf of all the other creditors of the deceased, Haroon Mahomed Bhatra, of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhooj Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) MAHOMED YUSUF HAROON MAHOMED, (2) MAHOMED ELLIAS HAROON MAHOMED and (3) MARIAMBAI, widow of Haroon Mahomed Bhatra, all of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan, residing at Jackeria Masjid Road, without the Fort of Bombay, aforesaid. ..... Defendants.

To,

All the Creditors of Haroon Mahomed Bhatra (Deceased).

NOTICE UNDER O. I. RULE VIII.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 31st day of October, 1928, Notice is hereby given under O. I. Rule VIII of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiff herein against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of herself and on behalf of all other Creditors of the deceased, Haroon Mahomed Bhatra, for an Order:—

(a) That the Defendants as the legal representatives of the said Haroon Mahomed Bhatra may be ordered to render an account of all the moneys received by him on behalf of the Plaintiff.
(b) That the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiff out of the estate of the said Haroon Mahomed Bhatra and before any other claims are paid therefrom the moneys which may be found due and payable to her on taking of such accounts with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum.
(c) The Defendants may be ordered to hand over to the Plaintiff all the books of accounts, documents, papers and vouchers belonging to the estate of the said Abdul Rahim Jaffer Allarakhia.
(d) That for the purposes aforesaid all necessary directions may be given, accounts taken and orders made.
(e) That the estate of the said Haroon Mahomed Bhatra may be administered by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and for that purpose all proper directions may be given accounts taken and orders passed.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit a fit and proper person may be appointed Receiver of the estate of the said H. M. Bhatra with all the usual and necessary powers.
(g) That pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the Defendants, their agents and servants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from dealing with or disposing off in any manner whatsoever the estate of the said Haroon Mahomed Bhatra.
(h) That the Plaintiffs' costs of this suit may be provided for.
(i) And the Plaintiff may have such further and other relief as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And that the hearing of the above suit is fixed for the 7th day of January, 1928.
Dated this 29th day of November, 1928.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary.

E. J. DAVAR,
The 29th day of November, 1928.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
31467

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1411 of 1928.

TRIBHOWANDAS RAMDAS Plaintiff.
Versus.
BAI RATANBAI and others Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to the Commissioner of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 26th day of September, 1928, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Tribhowandas Vurjewandas deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 28th day of July, 1921, incurred by the said deceased himself as well as by the executors of the said deceased *in course of administration of his estate* either in the name of Tribhowandas Vurjewandas or Tribhowandas Vurjiwandas and Sons are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same

Dated this 4th day of December, 1928
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
31466

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOT AT GIRGAUM ROAD, THAKURDWAR, NEAR THE MURLIDHAR HINDU TEMPLE.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and CO. will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the site the following building plot:

A piece of land measuring about 145 square yards situate at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, belonging to the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay being a portion of the reclaimed site of a Well at Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar, and bounded on the North partly by the property of Mr. Naoroji Edulji Sethna and others bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2115 part and partly by Girgaum Road, on the South by temple property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2114, on the East by Girgaum Road and on the West by the property of Naoroji Eduljee Sethna bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2115 part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crowford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF ERSKINE ROAD, BAPU KHOTE STREET, AND KIKA STREET AND AT THE JUNCTION OF CAWASJI PATEL TANK ROAD AND FALKLAND ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 468 of 1920 (Mansen Karsondas vs. Jaysen Ramdas and others) and the Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th March, 1923, and a Deed of Further Charge Dated 5th March, 1926 and with the concurrence of Shikrishna Nitisen alias Kison Nitison, the party now entitled to the equity of redemption in the mortgaged hereditaments, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 17th January next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at the junction of Erskine Road, Bapu Khote Street and Kika Street, admeasuring about 1025 square yards, bearing Collector's New Nos. 7592, 7962, 7963, 9345, Cadastral Survey No 3197 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 5904-5905, Street Nos. 11 to 28 and bounded on the East by Bapu Khote Street, on the West by Kika Street, on the North by Erskine Road, and on the South by the property of Janmejai Chhabildas.

On MONDAY, the 21st January next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuages, tenements and shops standing thereon situate at the junction of Cowasji Patel Tank Road and Falkland Road, admeasuring about 46 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 9744, New Survey No. 5167, Cadastral Survey No. 3134 of Bhuleshwar Divisoin and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6512 Street Nos. 172, 174, and bounded on the East by Falkland Road, on the West and North by the property of Bai Ramdevi widow of Kanaydal Ratimal and on the South by Cowasji Patel Tank Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver and Mortgagee or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATE AT TULSI PIPE ROAD, OFF FURGUSSON ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 (The Central Bank of India Ltd., vs. Gopalji Ramji and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of vacant land of Foras freehold tenure situate at Tulsi Pipe Road, off Furgusson Road, Parel, admeasuring about 24120 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 292, 318, 694, 700, 748, 749, 673, New Nos. C/12301, 12664, New Survey Nos. 2/2759, 1/2756, Cadastral Survey No. 162 (part) of Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1058(2), 1062(2), Street Nos. 63A, 67A and bounded on the East partly by the property formerly of the Sun Mills Co., Ltd., and now of the Madhavrao Scindhia Mills Co., Ltd., and partly by the property of B. B. & C.I. Railway, on the West by Tulsi Pipe Road on the North partly by a piece of land which Mr. N. H. Moos, Receiver in Suit No. 1230 of 1926 has contracted to sell to the members of the Yarkari Samaj and partly by the property of Manilal Harilal and another and partly by Sun Mill Road and on the South by the property of B.B. & C.I. Railway.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE THIS DAY, at 4 P.M. AND 5 P.M. (S.T.) RESPECTIVELY OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT KAMATIPURA 3RD LANE AND KAMATIPURA 2ND LANE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Premaji Sawdanji and Co., Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mortgagor Nazarally Abdulhusein, by virtue of power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage, dated 8/3/1922, Further Charge dated 23/7/1926 and Second Further Charge dated 21/10/1927 sell by Public Auction on the respective premises one property at Kamatipura 3rd Lane, admeasuring 115-3/9 square yards and one property at Kamatipura 2nd Lane, admeasuring 66 square yards, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th December, 1928, at 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

GANDHI & CO

AMUSEMENTS.

LION OF PUNJAB
ROARS NO MORE
If you want to see the GRAND PROCESSION of
Lala Lajpatrai's Death
Will be shown from SAT. NEXT
Along with
The KOHINOOR'S NEW MASTER PRODUCTION
"DESTINY DEFIED"
Featuring well-known stars
Miss PANNA, Miss HIRA, Mr. THOMAS and others
A beautiful and worth seeing story
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE
DON'T MISS the next Saturday the 7th inst. to see this DOUBLE PROGRAMME.

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AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 9-30 p. m.
SPEND A NIGHT
IN HONOLULU
WITH
ERNEST KAAI'S
HAWAIIAN TROUBADOURS
Complete Change of Programme.
BOOKING AT ROSES.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"SVENGALI"
from the world-famous novel
"TILBY"
A drama full of thrills and mystery.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The Peak of all Paramount Productions
WINGS
A Magnificent War Drama of the Air with a Wonderful Love Romance interwoven.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
The Magnascope
Sound Effects and Incidental Music on the Super B. T. H. Musical Amplifier.

THE UNRIVALLED SUCCESS
of the newest
SARASWATI PRODUCTION
Hoor-E-Bagdad
OR
Forbidden Love
is the talk of the town
BECAUSE
It is produced at the
IMPERIAL STUDIO
Under the personal supervision of the proprietors
From the story by
Mr. A. S. DESAI, M.A.
Under the direction of
Mr. B. P. MISRA, B.A.,
and starring
the emotional actress
ERMELINE
You will never forgive yourself for missing the entertainment.
It is now being shown at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAON
Time and Prices as usual.

COOK — EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore.
Bombay Agents:
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Girgaum Back Road.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 4.

January	20.26 plus .16
March	20.32 plus .16
May	20.25 plus .15
July	19.98 plus .12
October	19.46 plus .15
Middling Spot	20.45 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 4.

January	19.65 plus .15
March	19.76 plus .16
Middling Spot	19.49 plus .14

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 4.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool a tclosing time).—

January	20.12
March	20.15
May	20.09

New York Noon Call.—

January	20.16
March	20.21
May	20.14

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	19.50
March	19.61
May	19.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 4.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	149,000
,, exports to Great Britain	11,000
,, ,, to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

	Opening	Closing.
December		10.35—.06
January	10.38	10.37—.05
February		10.38—.05
March	10.41	10.39—.06
April		10.40—.05
May	10.43	10.42—.05
June		10.38—.05
July	10.39	10.38—.05
August		10.30—.05
September		10.21—.05
October	10.15	10.12—.05
November		10.07—.05
December		10.06—.05
Middling Spot		10.69—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales on East Indian Cotton	500

EMPIRE COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

January	10.30—.10
May	10.44—.07

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.40
Scinde, Fine	7.65
Scinde, Superfine	7.90
Bengal, Good	7.15
Bengal, Fully Good	7.40
Bengal, Fine	7.65
Oomra, Good	7.75
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05
Oomra, Fine	8.35
Broach, Fully Good	8.85
Broach, Fine	9.10
Broach, Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.

December	18.43—.06
January	18.53—.06
February	18.53—.06
March	18.68—.07
April	18.68—.09
May	18.78—.04
June	18.78—.04
July	18.87—.05
August	18.87—.05
September	18.87—.05
October	18.84—.07
November	18.79—.04
December	18.79—.04
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.10

PRIVATE CABLES ON COTTON

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 4th inst:—

January highest 20.32 (2-6 p.m.) lowest 20.05 (11-04 a.m.)

New York market advanced on trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 4th inst.:—

12-45 p.m.—Some Continental buying 8-30 p.m—Long liquidation. Good trade fixing call sales. Fossticks estimate 14388000. Ginned 12,300,000 bales.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 4th inst. 8-40 p.m.:—

New York says firm tone, market acts sold out.

Reiss Bros.:—"Market technically healtheir. Would respond easily to bullish influences."

From New York:—"Bureau probably about unchanged, but expect market considerably higher later."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on Southern hedge selling but rallied later on trade buying and buying on the reaction theory."

STOCKS AND SHARES

Short Covering and Bull-Support

CONFIDENCE RETURNING

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The stock Exchange ruled very steady on short covering and bull support. The ending of labour troubles showes signs of returning of confidence.

ACTIBE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bombay Dying 872, 75, 76, 73, 76.
Century 409, 10, 11, 12.
Colaba 136, 38-2, 38-12.
Cresent 135, 36.
Fazul 788, 89, 92, 91, 93.
Indore 378, 81-14.
Madhowji 50, 55.
Nagpur 500, 501, 2.
New Great 230, 28, 31, 36, 38.
Pearl 504, 2, 4, 5.
Simplex 81, 82, 84, 85, 87, 83.
Swadeshi 460, 62, 63.
Burma 842, 46, 47, 48, 47.
Hydro 2161, 65, 66, 65.
Tram 148, 49-6.
Deff. 281, 80, 83, 85.
Ord. 75-12, 10, 8, 76-2, 76-12.
Bundi 21-4-6, 8.
Indian 363, 67, 62, 63.
Katni Ord. 260, 61.
Alcock 335, 41, 43.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 362-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5.12
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (20), 2 876,4
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 502-8.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yd. 6) 412-8
Crescent (100) Rs. 136.4
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6), 138-12
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Rs. 0-10-0
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 93-12.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8.
Fazulbhoy (160) (yr. 13-12) 793-12
Finlay (100) O. 116/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2 118/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 381-14
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 238-12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 16.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 215
Laxmi Cotton (20) 765 xd. 525
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil 55
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 168/12.
Meyer Sassoon (190) 73-12
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1365.
New Great Bills (100) O, 238-12
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 223-12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2, 80
Pearl Mills (250) 505
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 360.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 53.
Simplex (250) 83-12
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6150.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15 xd. 463-12
Swar Mills (100) O. 116-4.
Tata Mills (500) 55.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2,425.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 343-12
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 847-8
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 301-4
Bombay Steaf Co. (250) xd. 260
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 80.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4-14-6.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) 12 Pd. 12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 xd. 24-12.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8. Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance xd. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c.-2145.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Seindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-11.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 285
Tata Iron Defd. (O) (85) xd. 76-12
Tata Iron (O.) Rs. 76-12
Tata Iron (O), Rs. 76.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50/) Rs.. 55-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 21-8
Central India Mining (10) 11-8
Gwalior Cement (100) 127-2
Indian Cement O. (250) 362-8
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 261-4
Punjab Cement (10) 14-14.
United Cement (100) 108-8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 174-4
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 27.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 930
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p. c. 97
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O (100) 4 p.c. 605
Andhra Valley P (1000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50 Rs. 4-8 rd. 149-6
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 139.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 390, 1148/12 1165
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Power O. (1000) 506-4
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070.
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 101.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-4
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 92-10
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/12.
4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/15
4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/14
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 100/6.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/3.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 104/14
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 142/10
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/11
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/14.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 81/14.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 81-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/2.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.

Forward Rates:—18th December Sett. 3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 72-10-6 1945/55 Rs. 104-13-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

3 Months Discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3-1/2 per cent.
One Month 3 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 4 1/4 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 4.

Rozario Santa, Fe, per 64-1/2 lb. Cargoes, Sellers Loading, 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 43/6
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. 47/6
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.—No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/3
July/Sept. per cwt	12/4-1/2

C. and Bombay.—

Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/4-1/4

C. and F. Karachi.—

Jan/Mar. per cwt	12/5

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 4.

Demand Bills [illegible]

BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

The local market opened at Rs. 363/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and fluctuated between Rs. 362/12 and Rs. 364/4 with a small turnover. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 8 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	363/14
Oomra D/J.	325/8
Oomra Mar.	330
Bengal D/J.	284/8
Bengal Mar.	292/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The forward market opened for Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 364/- and informed to Rs. 364/12 on buying by commission Firms. Rates at 6-30 p. m. were as under:—

The demand for ready Cotton continues poor.

Broach A/M.	364/8
Oomra D/J	325/8
Oomra March	330/12
Bengal D/J.	284/8
Bengal March	292/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Dec.	249.80
Mar.	239.00
June	237.80

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	To-day	Total
F. G. M. G. Bengal	200	1,900
Fine M. G. Oomra		400

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Bengal D. J.	284
Bengal March	292
Broach A. M.	364
Oomra D. J.	325
Oomra March	330

SPOT RATES.

Bengal	297	292	284	277
Sind	297	292	284	297
Punjab	294	289	281	274
Rajputana	297	292	284	277
Oomra No 3	338	333	325	315
C. P. No 1	356	351	343	333
C. P. No. 2	347	342	334	324

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	F. P. Bales 1928-29	1927-28
Receipts to date	4-12-28 5888000	5468000
,, Yesterday	do 149000	66000
Exports to date	do 3811000	3313000
Stock at Ports	30-11-28 2314000	2528000
,, Interior Towns	do 1216000	1329000
,, Liverpool	30-11-28 715000	888000
Visible Supply	30-11-28 5500000	6119000
Quantity in Sight	do 8860000	8830000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Wheat	1,089	cwts.
Linseed	2,948	,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	162	,,
Gingellyseeds	9,477	,,
Poppyseed	18	,,
Groundnuts	45,957	,,
Castorseed	1,534	,,
Rice	59,597	,,
Myrabollams	3,789	,,
Cottonseed	27,791	,,
Mowraseed	32	,,
Gram	2,345	,,
Joowar	710	,,
Maize	29	,,
Bajree	2,160	,,
Coal	1,722	Tons

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 48/6 Highest Rs. 48/7/6 Lowest Rs. 48/5/6 Closing Rs. 48/6/6

Cottonseeds January delivery Opening Rs. 4/7/9 Highest Rs. 4/7/10-1/2 Closing Rs. 4/7/9

Groundnut Seeds February delivery Opening Rs. 53/10/6 Highest Rs. 53/13/9 Closing Rs. 53/13/3

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

100 E Spinner & Co. Karanja 330
100 Do. Manmar 275
100 Viram Ladha Nimbahera 295
100 Dwarkadas & Co Nimbahera 295
700 Ralli Bros Berar 312
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas Khandesh 273
100 Currimbhai mill Bengal 245
100 Phoenix mill Hathras 294
100 K Narandas & Co Salem 285
200 Do Latur 265/275
100 Do Barsi 301
100 Toyomankwa Berar 265
300 Bombay & Co Veraval 301
100 P. Chrystal & Co Aurangabad 250
100 Colaba Land mill Akola 325
100 Do Jaora 320
100 Do Kuradwadi 310
100 S. J. David mill Kurjanew 293
100 Patel & Co Aurangabad 294

OILS AND CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS CO; LTD.)
EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, Dec. 5.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 642/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 157/- per ton.
[illegible] Cake Ready Rs. [illegible] per ton.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

London 26/8.
London Forward 26/10.
American cent 58.

	Open	Closing.
China	2/7/8	2/7/8

BOMBAY MARKET.

	Opng.	H.	Low.	6 p.m.
Magsar	59/14	60/1	59/13	60
Posh	60/	60/3	59/15	60/1

Tejimandi.
Magsar 2/9/6.
Posh 0/15/6.
Posh 21/5/3.
N. Motilal 21/5/6.
N. Manohardas 21/7.
National City 21/7/9.
Tone of Silver.
Weak.—China bought. Continent sold. Buyers satisfied. America offered silver after the price had been fixed.

GOLD.

Gold Ready 21/5/3.
Magsar 21/5.

MONEY MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

B C RATE:—
T T 1/6.
D D 1/6 1/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11-32 Dec.
NEW YORK:—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274-3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 268 1/2.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 126 1/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 122 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 137 3/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 176¼
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 4.85 1/16 4th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 1/2 5th inst.
London/Japan 1/10 23/32 4th inst
London/Paris 124.15 4th inst
London/Belgium 34.890 4th inst
London/Switzerland 25.175 4th inst
London/Italy 92.70 4th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4.4-11½ 4th inst £4.4.11¾ 3rd inst.
Silver London Ready 26½ 4th inst 26 9/16 3rd inst
Silver London Forward 26 5/8 4th inst 26 5/8 3rd inst
Silver New York Ready 57 3/4 4th inst 58 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 5/16 p. c. 4th inst 4 5/16 p. c. 3rd inst
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 7/16 p. c. 4th inst 4 7/16 p. c. 3rd inst
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 1/2 per cent 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone.—In Demand.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Week ending 1st Dec. 1928.

	This week	This season	Last season.
Brought into Sight.	714	8860	8830
Receipts at U. S. Ports	337	5573	5323
EXPORTS FROM AMERICA.			
To Great Britain	78	751	468
To Continent	118	2085	2222
To Japan, Canada etc.	63	729	564
Total	259	3565	3254
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	524	5615	6185
DELIVERIES TO SPINNERS.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	60	972	1048
VISIBLE SUPPLY.			
Stocks at American Ports		2314	2528
Stocks at American Interior Towns		1216	1329
Stocks in Great Britain & Continent		1970	2355
Total		5500	6212
Last week		5321	6060
Difference on week		+189	-152
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		715	964
Exports of American Cotton to India	Nil	1200 B/s	3300 B/s.

LINSEED.

London, Dec. 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19/12/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment Hull sellers Dec/Jan. £15 10/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £19/0/0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The Bombay office of the National City Bank has issued the following report dated 28th November:—

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

	Nominal Asked Prices	Approx. Current Yield	Approx. Yield to Maturity
Nord Railway 6-1/2 p.c. 1950	102 1/2	6.34	6.28
French Government 7 p.c. 1949	107 1/2	6.51	6.33
Republic of Costa Rica 7-1/2 p.c. 1949	102	7.35	7.30
Greek Government 6 p.c. 1968	87	6.90	7.03
U.S. of Brazil 6-1/2 p.c. Oct. 15 1957	96 1/2	6.73	6.77
City of Vienna 6 p.c. 1952	87 3/4	6.83	7.01
Chicago Rapid Transit Co. 6-1/2 p.c. 1944	95	7.02	6.84
Est. Rly. 7 p.c. 1954	103 5/8	6.76	6.72
Republic of Peru 6 p.c. 1960	91 1/8	6.50	6.68
Willys Overland Co. 7 p.c. Pfd. Stock	99	7.07	
Penn. Dixie Cement Corporation 7 p.c. Pfd. Stock	83 1/2	8.40	
City of Budapest 6 p.c. 1952	84 1/4	7.08	7.35
Republic of Chile Rly. 6 p.c. 1962	94	6.40	6.45
Italian Government 7 p.c. 1951	97 1/4	7.21	7.27
German Central Bank of Agriculture 6 p.c. 1938	91 1/2	6.52	7.13
Mortgage Bank of Chilie 6 p.c. 1961	93 3/4	6.41	6.48
Argentine Govt. 6 p.c. May 1961	100 3/4	5.95	5.96
Cuban Domican Sugar Co. 7-1/2 p.c. 1944	98	7.65	7.72
Paris Lyons & Med. R.R. 7 p.c. 1958	104 1/2	7.15	7.11
Belgian National Rlys Part Pfd. (Amer. shares)	85	...	...
French National Mail S.S. 7 p.c. 1949	102	6.85	6.81
General Electric Co. Germany 6 p.c. 1948	92 1/4	6.50	6.70
Japanese Govt. 6-1/2 p.c. 1954	101 3/4	6.38	6.36
N.C.B.N.Y. Stock	1375	...	...

STOCK MARKET REPORT AND COMMENT.

After the successive days of a share turnover of over 5,000,000 per day, irregularity is reported in the trading on Tuesday with call money rising from 6-1/2 per cent. to 7 per cent. The rise following the Hoover election appears temporarily at an end except for pool attentions to several leaders. The bond market is steady and while stocks are active the prices are irregular. Certificates of shares have a commodity much in demand and while industrial activity in the United States remains undiminished and prosperous it is felt that the market is in an overbought condition. This seems evident when comparing prices of shares to company earnings. Conservative investment interests have found their suggestions mostly unheeded and bond prices which give high yields reflect the fact that shares have become fashionable with the public.

The position of the United States in foreign trade is being more than maintained in 1928. In volume the exports are larger than in any corresponding period and in value larger than since 1921. The total value for the first nine months of 1928 is Dol. 3,563,000,000 which is Dol. 155,586,000 larger than the corresponding period in 1927. A feture of the trade is that 73 per cent. of the exports are classed as goods wholly or in part manufactured.

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INDIA COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	1383	20377	31671
Central India	322	13926	13189
Barsi and Nagar	1493	15709	23249
Hyderabad-Gaorani	231	4358	6404
Berar	2175	110271	101131
Central Provinces	280	47008	31087
Total Oomras	5884	211649	206731
Dholara	...	5350	15733
N. W. Provinces	603	39257	46425
Rajputana	...	2227	7514
Sind-Punjab	519	5477	19963
Sind-Punjab	519	5477	19963
Broach	...	2863	2567
Coompta & Dharwar	...	4871	2393
Westerns-Northerns	152	4149	2839
Cooanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2189	6207
Persian	...	124	2751
American	193	1228	18590
Egyptian and African	...	12394	6488
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.	...	...	4
Total	7356	291838	338155

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

In full-pressed Bales	2st Sept. to Yester	29th Nov. This year	Last year
Europe	3751	160883	90563
Japan & China	7004	274128	76034
Coast Ports	...	4799	4748
Up-country by Rail	...	31819	22097
Total	10755	491572	196594
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	20442	3152

INDIAN COTTON GINNINGS.

	Week ending 23rd Nov. †		1st Sept. to 23rd Nov.	
	1928	1927	1928	1927
Madras	3129	784	33686	21587
Bombay	9885	13096	22484	36111
Sind	6391	6908	18273	13670
Bengal	94	61	240	2162
United Provinces	13762	14232	108138	66492
Punjab	14597	40566	60977	133649
Central Provinces	13330	13710	27472	26019
Berar	41407	41100	101974	97907
N.W.F. Provinces	...	...	...	...
Ajmer/Merwara	562	598	1129	1891
Burma	1930	1017	11852	8772
Nabha State	689	...	689	...
Holkar State	830	9	3767	1392
Katosan State	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad State	6381	11834	14016	24069
Barwani State	600	352	923	1067
Faridkot State	...	...	129	...
Total	118578	144276	405749	434788

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

	Ready New	Ready Old.
Bengal Superfine	305	...
Bengal Fine	300	...
Bengal F.G.	290	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	...
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	290	...
Wardha-Hingt Fine	330	305
Nagpur Fine	330	305
Yeotmal Fine	325	300
Arvi Fine	325	300
Amraoti Fine	310	280
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	300	275
Mulkapur Fine	295	270
Khandesh Fine	...	250/60
Muthia Fine	...	...
Muthia F.G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	...	270/80
Purna F.G.G.S.	...	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	...	260/65
Indore/Ujjain Fine	...	260
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	265
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F. G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	320
Cambodia	...	380
Miraj/Sangli	...	370/75
Compta Good	...	350/60
Jinja	...	550

WEEKLY BULLIOIN REVIEW.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have issued the following report on the 5th December:

Our Silver market shows a further decline of 6 annas since we wrote our last Review. Early in the week the market was quiet with very small movement in the prices. Later it declined owing to long liquidation general seeling, the issuing of a large number of delivery orders for December settlement, the selling, on account of Budli business and the easier Shanghai Exchange. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 60-2 for the first settlement on the 29th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 59-11 on the 1st instant. the range for the week being Rs. 0-6. T.T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/4 lower. The highest price was 2-7 3/4 on the 28th ultimo and the lowest 2-7 1/2 yesterday. Shanghai Exchange remains quiet and dull without any noticeable feature.

The London price is 0 1/16 lower. The market was quite and steady with India being a buyer while China operated both ways. The New York price is 57 3/4 cents i.e. 0 1/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 58 cents on the 28th ultimo and the lowest. 57 3/4 cents on the 30th ultimo.

The prices for gold are almost the same. Yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21/5/6 for ready, Rs. 21/5/6 for the January settlement and Rs. 21/5/9 for the February settlement. London price remains unchanged at £ 4/4/11 1/2.

Looking to the small fluctuations we are having in Silver at present, it would be advisable to buy in easy markets and to sell on advances.

Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.

Congress Number

of

"Bombay Chronicle"

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

The Art Section will be its most striking feature.

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.

The Number will afford

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As the number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

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LINSEED OIL.

London, Dec. 4.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 28/6

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—Delivery Paid May/Aug. 28/6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 4.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 18 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 4.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C.	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£139-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/2
National Bank	£52-1/2
Easter Bank	£7-1/8
Funding Loan 4 p. c.	£89-3/4
Conversion Loan	£78-5/8
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p. c.	£103-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p. c.	£54
Indian Stock 3 p. c. Sterling Loan	£60-3/8 Ex-dividend
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£70-3/8 Ex-dividend
Consols	£56 Ex-dividend
War Loan 5 p. c.	£102
Victory Bonds 4 p. c.	£94-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 4.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-1/2
Forward	26-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Dec. 4.

Bar Gold. Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot /8/0/16 Sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 4.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-3/4 p.c
,, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-5/16 p.c.
,, ,, 6 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
,, Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 4.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.08
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.05
T.T. Milan on London	92.67
T.T. Berne on London	25.18
T.T. Paris on London	124.14
T.T. London on Prague	163.68

LONDON METALS.

London, Dec. 4.

	£.
Copper, English Best Selected	73-5/8
,, Braziers	83
Yellow Metal	67-1/4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	21-3/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin, English Ingots	238-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Dec. 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £8/13/9

Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—Shipment sellers Dec/Jan. £17/12/6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—Shipment Nominal Dec/Jan. £19-5/0

NEWS IN BRIEF

Madras Dec. 3.—The case against Mr. L. F. Collett, who is charged with rash and negligent driving of his motor car and causing the death of two Moslems, and injuries to four others, was resumed today at the Town Police Court. With the examination of two more police constables the prosecution closed their evidence. The defence statement will be put in on Friday.—A. P.

Those Winning Smiles

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2-20-E

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Europeans vs. Mahomedans—Bombay Gymkhana ground 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Grand Military Review and Farewell Parade of All Troops in Bombay by the Governor, Esplanade maidan, 5-30 p.m.

Prize Distribution of "Salehate Ameera", Balaram Street, 3 p.m. Mrs Blackwell to preside.

FRIDAY, December 7.

Arrival of Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-Designate of Bombay by s.s. Narkunda and public reception, Apollo Bunder, 7-30 a.m.

Arrival of the English Mail, S. S. Narnunda due at 4 a.m.

SATURDAY, December 8.

Final Quandragular Cricket Tournament.

S. S. Maloja with the homeward mails sails at 11-45 a.m. (Sir Leslie Wilson departs by this boat)

Mahaluxmi Races—Second Day of Winter Meeting.

Assumption of office by Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor-designate 2-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, December 9.

Final Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 10-30 a.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

MONDAY December 10.

Final Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 10-30.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

MARZBAN— Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban, C. I. E., Proprietor "Jame Jamshed. Died yesterday at 4-45 p. m. at his residence "Shalemar", Hughes Road, Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (the 7th inst.) at the Congress Office, 414, Girgaum Back Road, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 A. M. of Monday to 6 A. M. of Tuesday.

Small-pox attacks nil, deaths nil; Cholera attacks nil, deaths nil; Plague attacks nil, deaths nil; Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn). 83.

Total mortality this day last year. 51.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Muroran Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 1st January.

The Clan Line Steamer "Clan Lindsay" left Suez on the evening of 3rd instant.

BOMBAY ANAVILS' GATHERING

A social gathering of the Anavil community was held in the evening of Sunday last to congratulate Mr. Manibhai J. Desai on his passing the I. C. S. examination, in the spacious compound of Mr. B. J. Desai's Bungalow on Warden Road. After a few short complimentary speeches, the guests were treated to a sumptuous entertainment.

THE YOUTH LEAGUE, MATUNGA.

Under the auspices of the above League a public meeting will be held, to-morrow (Friday) at 9 p.m. at Lakhmsi Napoo Hall, opposite G. I. P. Matunga Railway station to protest against the police brutal assault on Pundit Jhawarlal Nehru and others at Lucknow.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has kindly consented to preside. Amongst the speakers will be Messrs. B. G. Horniman, A. S. Walli, Y. J. Meherally, Sitaram, H. D. Rajah, Joachim Alva and others.

DADAR CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

The Second Dadar Co-operative Conference will be held on the 23rd and 24th February 1929 under the presidentship of The Hon. Mr. V Ramdas Puntulu, Member, Council of State.

A reception Committee has been formed with Mr. S. K. Bole, as Chairman and Mr. N. N. Menon as Secretary, and those who wish to join the Reception Committee are requested to communicate with the Secretary at "Keshavalaya", Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

EXHIBITION.

It has also been decided to hold an Exhibition along with the Conference, and those who wish to take part in it are requested to communicate with the Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, Mr. G. B. Nare, B. A., Cadell Road, Dadar.

HIGH COURT

SIR JAMSEDJI JIJIBHOY SUED

FIRM OF CONTRACTORS CLAIM RS. 10,000 FOR REPAIRS

Mr. Justice Mirza at the High Court made some interesting remarks about Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy, who is the defendant in an action for Rs. 10,000 by Jivanji Jamasji and Co., a firm of building contractors, in respect of certain repairs done for him.

When the case was called on, the defendants' counsel, Mr. Shavakshaw, applied by consent of both sides to have it placed on the expedited long causes board.

His Lordship did not understand why Sir Jamsedji who was a well-known millionaire should wish to prolong the hearing of the case, and asked whether the decree for Rs. one lakh that was passed some time back was against Sir Jamsedji.

Counsel pointed out it was against Sir Jamsedji's mother as a trustee.

Plaintiff's counsel Mr. Jhaveri told His Lordship that there was another case pending against the defendant for Rs. 40,000 in respect of the Jehangir Building.

His Lordship granted the application.

INSOLVENCY PETITION FOR THIRD TIME.

Before Mr. Justice Davar at the Insolvency Court, Shapurji J. Chandana, a Parsi, applied for leave to file the third petition of insolvency.

A decree for divorce was passed against the petitioner by Mr. Justice Davar at the Parsi Matrimonial Court in 1925, with an order to pay Rs. 50 a month as alimony to his wife Pirojbai. Soon after this, the petitioner filed a petition for insolvency, but the adjudication order was annulled the same year for his failure to prosecute the petition. Next year he again filed a second petition and that was annulled in August 1928 for the same reasons.

In October 1928 his divorced wife Pirojbai took out from the High Court a warrant for his arrest for his failure to pay the alimony which had now aggravated to Rs. 2,600 since the decree. On coming out of the jail, he applied for leave to file a petition for insolvency for the third time, on the ground that he could not prosecute his previous two petitions due to illness.

In course of the proceedings, it was brought out that the petitioner had married again, and that he was at present unemployed but was helping his mother-in-law to run a boarding house.

Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan appeared for the insolvent, and Mr. A. C. Amin, instructed by Messrs. Pandya and Co., Solicitors, for Pirojbai to oppose the petition.

Mr. Amin pointed out that the petitioner had not paid anything towards the maintenance of Pirojbai and her two children.

His Lordship granted protection order to the petitioner on his undertaking to pay Rs. 30 per month to the official assignee for the benefit of the general body of creditors. The wife would not get anything out of this.

The Bombay Legal Aid Society whose object is to give free legal aid to the poor has taken up the case of Pirojbai.

DEATH SENTENCES CONFIRMED

The tragic murder of a priest and his mistress at the hands of two persons covetous of his wealth was the subject of an appeal before Justices Madgaonker and Baker at the High Court when the death sentence on both the accused was confirmed.

The victims of the murder were Babi, the wife of Dhavlu, a retired policeman and her paramour Vishwambhar Bhatt, a priest, who were living together in the village of Chandwad in Nasik District. The woman was employed as a domestic servant by Vishwambhar, a widower, and an intimacy sprang up between them, while her husband was away serving at another place to supplement his small pension. On the morning of June 24 last, the two accused Rakhma Laxman and Shankar who were friends called at the house of Vishwambhar, having previously hatched a plot to murder the latter who was reputed to be a wealthy man. The first accused recommended the second accused as an expert in massage, and Vishwambhar consented to take his treatment. While the second accused was massaging his body, the first accused drew out a knife and stabbed him in the stomach cutting along right up to the throat. Hearing the struggle, the woman who was in another room rushed to the rescue of her paramour but was similarly belaboured. After doing them to death, the accused decamped with a booty worth about Rs. 1,500. Both the accused had made confessions before the committing Magistrate.

The Lordships dismissed the appeals and confirmed the death sentence on both the accused.

THREAT OF DIRECT "ACTION"

RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING AT WADI BUNDER

PREPARATIONS FOR GENERAL STRIKE ON G. I. P. EXPLAINED TO MEN

(From A Correspondent.)

A largely attended meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen at Wadi Bunder was held in the Wadi Bunder Yard at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday. Mr. Purendhare, the President of the meeting in opening the proceedings, narrated activities of the Union and the decision of the Managing Committee in appointing a Strike Committee.

Mr. Joglekar, the Organising Secretary, being called upon to explain the programme of the Strike Committee, impressed upon the men the value of the unity that was brought about on the 2nd of August by the amalgamation of the Union. He informed the men how the Union had uptil now exhausted all possible means of constitutional redress of their just grievances and how ultimately the Managing Committee had come to the decision of direct action as a final resort.

A GENERAL STRIKE.

He explained how the Strike Committee was working to prepare the whole body of a lakh and a quarter Railwaymen for a general strike and how a large strike fund was to be collected and the "Railwayman", the mouth-piece of the Union, was to be issued every week for propaganda purposes on the whole line. He demanded all the men's unfringing support to the Strike Committee. He asked them to guard against all attempts at division and asked them to stand firm to win the final battle.

STAND LIKE SOLDIERS.

Mr. Bradley, speaking about the work of the Strike Committee, asked the men to keep complete faith in their leaders and stand firm in their places like true soldiers when the general strike comes about. He emphasised the dangers of divided small Unions and asked them to take proper heed of the warning thrown to them by Mr. Joglekar.

Mr. Bhavaji, the Secretary of the Strike Committee, congratulated the men on the firm determination shown by them and extended on behalf of the Railwaymen's Union a hand of sympathy to Wadi Bunder Staff people and assured them of full support in the event of their resort to direct action.

In the end resolutions giving full support to the Managing Committee in the preparation of strike and raising a strike fund and in the general work of the Strike Committee were unanimously adopted.

G. I. P. UNION.

The fourth meeting in the series of the held to-day (Thursday) at Kalyan Railway Yard at 5-30 p.m. sharp, when resolutions will be passed, condemning the action of the Agent.

LABOUR LEADER AT MANMAD

CALL FOR COMPLETE ORGANISATION

(From A Correspondent.)

MANMAD, Dec. 3.

On Saturday night the Ramkrishna Theatre at Manmad was full to the brim with workers who had assembled in large numbers to hear Mr. Jhabvala on the present Labour situation. Mr. Kalwankar, the President of the Local Centre, presided and many others present were Mr. Fatehulla Khan and Mudaliar, the leaders of the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Union. Mr. Jhabvala in opening the proceedings of the meeting remarked that the Union was daily growing in strength and power, and members were also regularly increasing. The Union was able to establish 28 powerful centres working all over the line. The Agent had given a special direction to the activity of the Union towards strike, because he had blundered seriously, but it was a mistaken policy and if the Agent was not coming round to his senses, the workers might have to take matters seriously into their head as to how best to tackle the whole position.

The best response that can be given was to prepare the Union hundred per cent. It was also arranged that weekly journal should be started. A large number of workers joined the Union on the spot and the following resolutions were unanimously passed.

IMPORT OF PIG IRON

ABOLITION OF DUTY URGED

In the course of a letter to the Tariff Board seeking information about the scope of its inquiry on the import of pig-iron, the Hon. Secretary of the Behar and Orissa Chamber of Commerce says:—

"I am directed to submit, that this Chamber strongly urges the entire abolition of the import duty on pig-iron. The duty helps to keep up the present high prices which are inimical to the best interest of the country."

THE FRONTIER MAIL

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The B. B. and C. I. and N. W. Railways' Frontier Mail (first section) leaves Bombay (Ballard Pier) at 12-30 p.m. on Friday, the 7th inst. with mails and passengers from Europe for Delhi and the Punjab and is due to reach Delhi at 12/10 p.m. and Lahore at 9/25 p.m. on Saturday and Peshawar at 8/30 a.m. on Sunday.

BHAVNAGAR NOTES

PROF. KAUSAMBI'S VISIT

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 3

Prof. Dharmananda Kausambi, the well-known Buddhist Scholar, who is here for the last three weeks as a guest of the Dakshinamurti Bhavan, delivered a public lecture on "The true spirit of Religion" last evening, in the hall of the Samaldas college, under the auspices of the Students' Union, Prof. Bhide being in the chair. The learned lecturer dealt with the various teachings of Lord Buddha and explained how they could be practically applied to the present day life in the spirit of internationalism. The meeting terminated after some questions and answers and the chairman's concluding remarks.

BISHOP ARUNDALE.

Bishop Arundale and Shrimati Rukmini Arundale will pay us a visit next week. They will reach here on the 7th instant and stay with us for about a week. In the course of their stay the Bishop will address three public meetings, one more meeting of youths, hold questions and answers meetings, visit some educational institutions, and Mrs. Arundale will address a meeting of ladies and conduct a meeting of the order of the Round Table. They will leave for Gwalior on or about the 14th, on their way to Banares.

THE COLLEGE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Samaldas College will hold its annual Social Gathering before the christmas holidays this year. The drama selected for this year's performance is the Gujarati version of D. L. Roy's "Mevad Patan".

A WELCOME MOVE.

The University of Bombay has made Bhavnagar an additional centre for the S. L. C. Examination from next year. Bhavnagar has thus got what was its due for some years past.

GRIEVANCES OF DEPRESSED CLASSES

SIR LESLIE WILSON'S REPLY TO FAREWELL ADDRESS

A farewell address was presented to Sir Leslie Wilson by the Depressed Classes of the Bombay Presidency on Wednesday, when His Excellency in the course of his speech said:

"The appointment of a few qualified men from your community to Government service is bound to act as an incentive to your younger men to strive to secure the necessary qualifications without which Government, with the greatest goodwill in the world, would find it impossible to place them in positions of trust and responsibility, and I look forward to the day when your young men will come forward in ever-increasing numbers, fully qualified to compete, on their merits, with the members of other communities which have been hitherto more favoured by fortune.

COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GRIEVANCES.

The reference you have made to the appointment of a Committee to investigate your grievances and to suggest remedies indicates, to my mind, that the Committee has been constituted in such a way as to secure your confidence. I am very glad that this is so, and I earnestly trust that, as the result of its recommendations, it may be possible to take steps to facilitate and to encourage your own efforts after improvement.

I appreciate your desire to be able to exercise greater political influence, in some degree commensurate with your numbers, but the direct representation of the Depressed Classes has hitherto been retarded by the fact that the members of your community are so widely distributed throughout the Presidency and are not yet sufficiently organised for the purpose.

FINAL L. C. P. S. EXAM. RESULTS

Out of 287 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 114 have passed:—

V. P Abhyankar, Mrs. Yamunabai Abhyankar, (Miss) Kamlabai Tatyaram Adhav, L. B. Apte, M. V. Apte, A. S. Astrani, D. R. Athalye, B. H. Bande, (Miss) Pandanda Kuttama Belliappa, W. G. Bhagwat, N. K. Bhanagay, P. M. Bhanagay, K. P. Bhat, V. H. Bhide, S. H. Bhide, S. D. Bhola, V. R. Bopardikar, K. V Borkar, M. A Carpentar, S. R. Chinchlikar, G. K. Chinchwadkar, S. D. Chitale, M. S. Dalvi, A. H. Dave, R. M. Desai, R. V. Deshpande, V. M. Deshpande, (Miss) Manoramabai Devdhar, H. G. Dharwadkar, V. N. Dholakia, S. D. Dikshit, D. Francis, D. N. Gandhi, V. M. Ghanekar, S. V. Godbole, Y. R. Godbole, D. V. Gokarn, D. N. Gokhale, G. C. Gokhale, J. B. Gonsalves, S. B. Gore, K. M. Gupta, (Mrs.) Abigail Benjamin Isaac, (Mrs.) Laxmibai Sitaram Jade, B. K. Jamnerkar, M. N. Jani, A. K. Jog, D. K. Jog, K. V. Jog'ekar, (Miss) Ivy Charlotte Jonah, C. N. Joshi, V. G. Joshi, S. V. Kamat, (Miss) Jyotibai Kari, B. A. Katdare, I. B. Kikani, L. V. Killedar, P. K. Kothatkar, P. R. Korde, B. L. Koti, H. T. Kulkarni, V. R. Kulkarni, V. K. Kurundvadkar, D. R. Malpathak, J. V. Mankad, G. N. Marfatia, N. S. Mathew, K. N. Mehta, S. D. Mengde, B. G. Modak, (Miss) Yamunabai Ganpatrao Moray, P. Pancham, (Miss) Prabhavati Mangesh Pandit, C. P. Pandya, B. R. Parasnis, S. H. Parekh, G. K. Patankar, R. H. Patel, D. S. Patkar, V. V. Pawaskar, D. B. Pendharkar, N. H. Pharewani, D. P. Prabhu, V. B. Pujare, G. A. Puntambekar, B. N. Purandhare, S. V. Rahurkar, (Mrs.) Amritkaur Udesingh Rai, V. Rajeshwar, R. Shamaiyengar, J. M. Raval, P. G. Sabhnani, (Miss) Indumati Balaram Senjit, L. N. Shah, S. B. Shah, M. R. Shetty, K. U. Shirgaonkar, S. B. Shukla, B. K. Sidhaye, M. G. Siqueira, D. G. Tendulkar, J. J. Thakar, B. A. Thakur, H. K. Trivedi, P. R. Trivedi, S. K. Vaidya, N. Vaidyalankar, H. U. Vakil, M. R. Vasaikar, B. K. Vashi, S. G. Vatsalya, B. D. Vyas, (Mrs.) Mitrabai Wag, V. V. Wagle, G. L. Waingaonkar.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

From some time past the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union has been representing the grievances of the gangmen among others to the management as regards their pay, leave etc.. But the Agent having turned a deaf ear to them, the men are getting discontented and before resorting to direct action they have approached the Union with a view to settlement of the grievances, failing which the situation is rumoured to be serious. The Union is shortly leading a deputation to the Agent, in the above respect.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1928.

Lord Birkenhead lamented that "the more enterprising organs of to-day discovered topics like 'Should' divorced wives remarry?"

* * * *

Isn't it sad, and when you take into account the fact that Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers, Knights of the Picturesque Phrase like Winston Churchill and F. C. Smith, now Lord Birkenhead, have been always willing to lend a hand in making British journalism a mighty thing, you should feel sadder still.

* * * *

The proper subjects for the more enterprising journals should of course be "Can Cabinet Ministers live on the pittance of £5,000 a year" or "Will our gloomy Dean remain gloomy" or the "Menace from Moscow." There is a chance then for Birky and his like to impart solid knowledge to the British public through the Sunday Press.

* * * *

But the calamity grows worse. What execrable taste the British public has developed now! Birkenhead notices that these little intriguing matters like the remarriage of divorced wives interest it more than the speeches of Ministers.

* * * *

How do you explain this? The explanation is either A. or B. Birkenhead tells us the A. and the B. Either Ministers are less important than they were or the public is no longer interested in Ministers.

* * * *

Don't you agree that both A. and B. are right. Why should the public be interested in Ministers? There are so many of them and what a motley collection they make! And they certainly are less important, far less important than they were even under the last decrepit administration of Arthur James Balfour.

* * * *

Harassed Debtor: "I'd be much better off if they'd put that sign on the mail box."

Friend: "What sign?"

H. D.: "Post no bills."

Latest Cotton News.

New York Futures 8 Up

(FROM OUR COTTON COMMISSIONER)

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 5.

New York Futures Market was narrow and showed considerable degree of price resistance. Offerings soon after the opening which closed at a decline of 11 points from the opening level were soon well taken up and prices partially recovered on trade and speculators' support. Price swings received here were as under:—January Opening 20.35 plus .09; 20.24—.02; 20.29 plus .03; 20.22 plus .06; 20.29 plus .03; 20.34 plus .08 closed.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Dec. 5.

The Liverpool futures market exhibited considerable strength to-day. Long interest being liquidated there was absence of offering and prices showed an ascending tendency. Trade fixing call sales and firmer Liverpool cables prices slowly advanced.

Prices opened 8 points higher with January 10.45 and after declining 1 point at 10.44 advanced to 10.48 and closed at a net rise of 10 points at 10.47.

As regards the Ginning Estimate of Fossick showing 12,300,000 bales upto November 30 works at 9,80,00 for a period of 17 days as against the last report covering a period of 13 days with ginning above 11,00,000 bales. Weather conditions were unfavourable while the latter half was fairly favourable and the report received indicates that every boll was used up. Looking to these facts and the possible ginning after December 1 a million and a half bales, the total crop does not look like exceeding 14 million bales.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The Broach April/May was quoted at Rs. 364/12/0 at 8 p.m. Prices improved to Rs. 365/4/0 and after declining to Rs. 363/12/0 finally were quoted at Rs. 364/8/0. Owing to cheapness of Indian cotton and special long interest being small the situation is considered healthy.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service).

NEW YORK. JANUARY.

	Dec. 5.
Previous Closing	20.26
To-day's Opening	20.35.
Difference	plus .09
To-day's Closing Rate	20.34
Difference	plus 08

LIVERPOOL.

	Dec. 5.
Previous Closing	10.37
To-day's Opening	10 45
Difference	plus 08
To-day's Closing	10.47
Difference	plus 10
Broach Expectation	Rs. 365-0-0

LONDON ILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London Dec. 5.
Silver Ready	26-8-0
	Unchanged
Silver Forward	26-10-0
	Unchanged

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London Dec. 5.
1st Settlement	60-1-0
2nd Settlement	60-2-0

TENDER FOR STERLING

On Dednesday the 5th December 1928 tenders to the amount of £2,150,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 87 per cent £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 12th December 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Mystery surrounds the death of a Hindu jeweller on whose body an inquest was held on Wednesday by the Coroner. It appeared Nankchand Yogmal (50) was ailing from fever for some time past. On Tuesday morning, he was found unconscious in his house near Madhav Baug. The police being informed removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. After recording identification evidence the Coroner adjourned further hearing.

A FATAL STAB

Nazi Ahmed Shaikh Mia, a Mohmedan, who was stabbed on Sunday night by two Mohmedans at Nal Bazar succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday morning.

As the suspects are still absconding the coroner adjourned the inquest to enable the police to make investigations.

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100% Kashmir Pure Wool.

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Specially Recommended TWE-D COATING of different designs and colours

One piece for Coat 4 yds.x26" @ Rs. 5-8 Per peice

Pas mina Navyblue Coating "Ramjibhai Coating" width 45" @ Rs. 7-5 per yard

RUGS

Coloured Square Designs Size 3 yards × 54" width @ Rs. 7-4 each

Reduced 6¼% in above Varieties

All-India Spinners' Association (Sales Depot)

Kashmir Sales Depot.

Princess Street, Bombay.

Let your Body and Brain Be Refreshed

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A Delicious and Remarkable Remedy

That Acts At Once

Why Remain Fatigued and Depressed? Why not try from to-day?

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Sayani Road - - - BOMBAY 14

Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi - - - - BOMBAY 2

¼ lb. As. 13, 1 lb. Rs. 1-8, 1½ lb. Rs. 2

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Agents for Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1928.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY

The flawless irresponsible methods followed by the Lucknow Police officials in dealing with a peaceful crowd and popular leaders confirmed our suspicions as to why the present Police officials are dead against the transfer of Law and Order to responsible Indian Ministers. The argument urged by them against such transfer are various but they all suggest that under the control of Ministers the efficiency of the policy is bound to suffer. Mr. Dodd, Inspector-General of Police United Provinces, giving evidence before the Simon Conference, repeated parrot-like the argument that "Ministers were subject to political influence." Another argument usually advanced by officials is that Ministers will be too weak to resist communal influences, and it is even suggested sometimes that Ministers will not be able to check corruption in the police. More frivolous or dishonest objections we shall not notice at all.

The "Pioneer," commenting on these objections rightly observes: "We attach not the slightest influence to any of these objections; in fact we consider their mere mention to be an insult to India." In an attempt to get at the true reason for officials' objection to the transfer Law and Order the paper adds: "The police force, as it is administered and conducted at the present moment in India, is not so much a necessary adjunct of the civil powers but is the first outward and visible sign of the military force, which is really the sanction of the present form of Government. The totally unnecessary and huge army which is kept in this country has been forced to limit itself by financial exigencies, but side by side with it, parallel to it, and intended in case of need to fulfil similar functions, is the constabulary of the provinces. To give up this force and to place it under the control of a constitutional Minister would be to hand over a weapon which is one of the most effective props of the present regime." In other words, the Police is in India but an extension of the Army and is to be maintained like it at the cost of India to perpetuate British domination The "Pioneer" further states: "Every body knows that if the police were transferred, there would be a considerable pruning and that the force would have to confine itself more strictly to its proper duties and not interfere in politics. Its activities in curbing alleged and so-called sedition, in spying on and attempting to curb normal political activities would be abolished, and the police official, instead of being looked upon as one of the enemies of progress in the country, would be more likely to become the friend of the average citizen, as he is in other civilised countries."

The changes which the "Pioneer" mentions will certainly be brought about. They may not suit British interests but they can in no sense be said to constitute inefficiency, except perhaps in the Anglo-Indian sense Our contemporary is quite right in its analysis but has only hinted at the true reason why the Police fights shy of Ministerial control. Mr. Dodd did not mind having Indian Police officers, he did not mind working under an Indian Executive Councillor, assuming that the latter would not be responsible to the Legislature. But he would draw the line at a Minister so responsible. The mystery, if there is any, can be simply explained. The methods of the Police in India, designed to over-awe if not to terrorise the people, and to crush political agitation in the country cannot often stand public scrutiny. The Police are accustomed to thriving and have thriven on secrecy and irresponsibility and they would not relish responsibility to the Legislature. For the same reasons for which the Punjab Government decline to institute a non-official inquiry into the misdoings of the Lahore Police on the day of the arrival of the Commission, the Lucknow Police officials and other officials in India decline to transfer Law and Order to the Ministers.

EVERLASTING TALK.

Mr. Baldwin's reply to Mr. Britten's suggestion for an inter-parliamentary naval conference was evidently not to the taste of the Naval Committee of the American House of Representatives. Those gentlemen were at a loss to know what the British Premier meant. They must not have been unaware that he is a man of peace, but his reply did not precisely indicate that he was anxious to put his peace principles into practice. Mr. Britten had to explain to them that whatever the British attitude might be all that the American Government was anxious about was "to end the everlasting talk of comparative naval strength." The explanation had a curious effect upon the Committee. They appreciated the point about the avoidance of "everlasting talk", but they desired Britain and other naval Powers to understand clearly that the American demand was for an extension of 5-5-3 ratio to all classes of warships. Here is a declaration which will annoy the British and French naval experts. The Chairman of the American Naval Committee very naturally holds that all that can be said about the Britten-Baldwin correspondence is that it has opened the door for another conference; in other words, it opens a splendid opportunity for the representatives of Britain, France, Japan, Italy and the United States to indulge in another orgy of "everlasting talk".

DILATORY TACTICS.

The Secretary of State's reply to the All-Parties' scheme of a separate Assembly Secretariat is understood to have been received by the Government of India during the last week of November. Since the reply is still kept a close secret, it seems more than probable that the Secretary of State has turned down the scheme. It is certain that his own scheme, if there is any, will not come into operation during the next session of the Assembly. We are inclined to agree with the Assembly member who stated in a Free Press interview that the Secretary of State was deliberately following dilatory tactics. Once the Assembly commenced its session, it would not be easy to separate the Assembly Office during the session. It would then be represented that as the next Simla session would be a brief one, there need be no hurry about separation. The Assembly would shortly thereafter be dissolved, and perhaps the Secretary of State hopes the next Assembly would be less keen on separation. In any case it would then be argued that it would be best to withhold radical changes till after the Commission's Report was received, the next plea being that the Report by itself without Parliament's final decisions would be an unsafe guide for actual constitutional changes. And all this fuss and procrastination are with regard to a simple administrative reform on which both Government and the Assembly are fairly agreed and which does not from any point of view call for any interference by the Secretary of State. Do the Government of India mean to submit tamely to the Secretary of State's dictation and dilatory tactics?

THE LATE MR. JEHANGIR MURZBAN

The late Mr. Jehangir B. Murzban was an institution so far as the Parsi community is concerned. With his death the Parsi community loses one of its staunchest advocates and devoted servants. The life and career of Mr. Murzban constitute one of the romantic episodes in the history of Indian journalism. Beginning life as a proof-reader, Mr. Murzban, with no resources but his own undaunted efforts and enterprising spirit, rose to be one of the foremost editor-proprietors of a popular paper and a flourishing press. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" of Mr. Murzban was the first Indian paper to own a building of its own and this remarkable achievement, in the early days of Indian journalism, was entirely due to Mr. Murzban. Few Indian newspapers have established such a great hold over a single community as the "Jam-e-Jamshed". Unfortunately, in politics and social reform the views held by Mr. Murzban were not very progressive and if the Parsi community to-day is not contributing the same share to the political life of the country as it did in the days of Dadabhai Naoroji and Pherozeshah Mehta, it is in no small measure due to the "Jam-e-Jamshed". But whatever Mr. Murzban did was prompted by genuine solicitude for the welfare of his community. The poorer members of the community were specially befriended by him. He initiated and supported through his paper and in other ways movements and undertakings, the object of which was to help them in all possible ways. It was principally due to his efforts that large funds were raised to establish the splendid sanitarium in Deolali in memory of the late Dr. Bahadurji. It was Mr. Murzban again who was the pioneer of the movement for building homes for poor Parsis. The Parsi community is the poorer by his death which also removes from Indian journalism one of its ornaments. We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the family of the deceased in its bereavement.

CHARKA HAS COME TO STAY

REPLY TO MR. ANIL BARAN RAY

(BY A KHANDESH STUDENT OF KHADI ECONOMICS).

Mr. Anil Baran Ray of Pondicherry has written an article headed "A few plain facts about Khadi" in the columns of "Bombay Chronicle", dated 17th November 1928. It seems from the whole tenor of the article that the writer is strongly prejudiced against Khadi. The article betrays the gross ignorance of the writer of what the Khadi organisations in the country are doing and of the existing literature on the subject. Moreover, it is full of exaggerations, perversions, mis-statements, miscalculations and fallacies. It is proposed to deal with them all here.

EXAGGERATED STATEMENTS.

Mr. Ray begins his article with the following statement: "It is being persistently claimed on behalf of the Charka, that wherever it has been introduced, it has *materially* improved the condition of the poor people." This is simply an exaggeration. No advocate of Khadi has ever said that Charka has *materially* improved the condition of the poor people. What Mahatmaji and his followers say is that the Charka simply helps the slender resources of the poor villagers. Mahatmaji says "no one suggests that hand-spinning should replace any wage earning occupation. It was never made to do that even in pre-British days. It has already been regarded as a supplementary occupation." "It is intended to restore spinning to its ancient position as a universal industry auxiliary to agriculture and resorted to by agriculturists during those months of the year when agricultural operations are suspended as a matter of course and cultivtors have otherwise little to do."—("Young India, Feb. 16, 1921).

WRONG ASSUMPTIONS.

The figures of income per head per year of the Indian Spinner, that the writer has deduced are an instance of miscalculation. They are deduced on the assumption that the spinners work all the year round. But this is not the actual state of things with the spinners. They work only in off seasons, say from three to six months. This period of unemployment varies from place to place and it depends on the condition of the monsoon and the soil of each place. Taking such period to be of four months on an average it becomes clear that the figures deduced by Mr. Ray are wholly incorrect and the actual income of the spinner comes to one rupee eight annas per head per month and not to eight annas as assumed by Mr. Ray. His illustrations of Pudupalayam and Comilla Ashrams are obviously fallacious, as they take the whole year into calculation. We may now ask Mr. Ray whether he would consider a supplementary income of Re. 1 As. 8 to an Indian whose average income has been calculated to be Rs. 2 As. 8, by the best of Indian authorities on economics, as insignificant?

ONE ANNA A DAY: SUBSTANTIAL HELP.

With regard to this objection, viz., that the wages paid are too low to attract spinners, Sjt. Rajendra Prasad says in his "Economics of Khadi": "It is a homely saying that the test of the pudding is in the eating of it. Come and see. We have got thousands and thousands all over the country to spin for one anna a day and our experience has been that wherever we open a Spinning centre, we get them

(Continued on page 11.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH OUR CINEMA INDUSTRY.

PERILS OF INDIFFERENCE

(BY OUR SPECIAL KINE CORRESPONDENT).

III.*

Germany with a population of six crores employs in the Cinema trade forty-five thousand people and Russia employs over fifty thousand. India, at the Russian proportion, ought to employ at least one lac and twenty-five thousand and at the German proportion, two and a half lacs of people. The Committee believes that there is no insuperable reason why well-produced and well-handled Indin films should not appeal to the West. We quite agree. But when is this going to take place? The Committee has recorded the necessity of cultured actors, but amongst the mass of recommendations they have included no recommendation to device means to create a nucleus of young educated persons so as to induce them to come in. Unless the educated classes do actually enter into the business, the production shall not be raised to any level near to the Western one. Until that is done, the films cannot have a larger market than the limited one that is available to them in India alone. The receipts, therefore, shall remain at the same dull level where they are to-day; and if once it is admitted that there is no sufficient finance, well, the whole chain of penury and indigence will continue re-appearing. No finance, no organization, no competent trained workers, no Western technique, no Western level, no Western customers, therefore poverty of quality and quantity of films, and so on *ad infinitum*. This is what we have to understand when the Committee observes that there are no insuperable barriers between Indian films and the Western market.

WORD TO NATIONLIST PRESS.

From the Indian members of the Committee we now turn our attention to the Indian critics in the Press of the Committee's recommendations. Many have failed though a few have put forward the true point of view, viz., that the screen is going to become a power like the Press and that it should not be made subject to Government control or guidance in any way. So far so good; but the journalists have not probed deep enough to find out the motives of the Anglo-Indian editors when they are found supporting, a few weeks later, the Indian Film Industry, the quota system, and the Cinema Department while in August they took care to pooh-pooh these things. It is indeed very necessary that the Nationalist journals take up cinema affairs a little more seriously than they have done hitherto.

POLICY OF FOREIGN INTERESTS.

They have to note that our country can defy any other country both in natural scenery and in rich historical and mythological material, that we have an abundance of talented good-looking unemployed men and women, that we have a sensitive and appreciative audiences in large numbers, that according to the Committee's findings, the receipts from the cheap seats are always larger for Indian films than for Western films, that interestd non-Indians, being far ahead of us in technical progress, are showing signs of an intriguing policy; and that as cinema appears to have come in our country to stay as a necessity, the tricky Empire producers have a chance of creating majority interests in it if the Indians sleep over the same as they did in the jute factories or in the tea-gardens cases. To counteract these tactics, it has become necessary to start an institute or association, who will secure a united front of the Indian producers, distributers and exhibitors on one side and a consistent propaganda in its favour through newspapers and Legislatures on the other. Politicians who are inclined towards inculcating and spreading the doctrine of independence, have an opportunity to do good work by showing industrially-minded men and women that here is a field for work wherein they would find economic independence to begin with and that here is a field where a really intelligent man, from a smart messenger boy to the university scholars in physics and chemistry, from a typist to the biggest company-promoter.

POTENTIAL VALUE OF CINEMA.

Indian brain-power should at once entrench itself on the home front tier line and forthwith begin operations to vie with, to equal and to excel the Western brain-power. A thing appearing in the form of entertainment, but fast changing into a necessity of industrial and progressive life, is on the anvil, sure to be forged into a weapon to spread knowledge in general, to spread nationalism if well handled and to open a vista of independent employment to a considerable portion of the country's intellect, otherwise decaying due to enforced idleness. It is likely that either the Nationalists or the foreigners will use this weapon, but with opposite results. We very sincerely and seriously suggest that the Nationalist Press and opinion should at once look into the matter and take possession of the anvil and the thing upon it, with a determination to forge it and to temper it in true national character.

(Concluded).

*Previous articles appeared on the 1st and the 5th instant respectively.

Notes of the Day.

Showing Their Hand.

True to their policy of offering lip sympathy to Germany in her just demand to the Allied Powers for solving the Rhineland evacuation and reparations problem by coming to an early understanding on the vexed questions, but in reality anxious to conciliate the French Chauvinists, the Baldwin Government have, through their spokesman, Sir Austen Chamberlain, announced their immediate intentions with regard to reparations as well as to the evacuation of the Rhineland in a manner which will cause acute resentment in Germany. The British Foreign Secretary reiterated in the Commons that the British Government would welcome "an Allied evacuation, irrespective of legal rights." The emphasis laid by him, however, on the point, which Germany is sure to contest, that she cannot claim legal justification for securing the exit of the Allied troops from the Rhineland, will create naturally a storm of protest among all sections of German political opinion. His assertion also that although Germany was making her reparations payment regularly, this was not sufficient argument for claiming evacuation, will help the Nationalist Press and publicists in Germany in strengthening their argument that Britain is sure to show her hand at an opportune moment and declare for the French view of the reparations problem. In other words, British sympathy is of no value because British Tory policy is content to play second fiddle to French diplomacy.

Blame The Other Fellow.

It is significant that on the question of doing even belated justice to Germany, no political party in Britain, except the small group of Labour Left-wingers, is willing to risk telling the blunt truth. It is jealousy of America and the inconvenience of paying her back the war-debts about which she now worries Britain and France which makes British and French statesmen so anxious about exacting from Germany the pound of flesh and continue in their Shylock attitude. Mr. Lloyd George in an article for the United Press Association of America, which has been extensively quoted in Germany, blurts out his resentment against the fact that Britain must pay America heavily, when he says that inflation caused the very convenient disappearance of four-fifths of the French war-debts, and two-thirds of the Italian war-debts but Britain has to bear a heavy burden, having taken up the task of bearing it honourably. France and Italy are bearing it, he declares, but only "by compulsion". So the tendency is to blame the other fellow, America, for being hard-hearted and in the meanwhile the "screw" put on Germany will not be loosened.

Hindu Law Reform.

Unveiling a portrait of the late Sir Lallubhai Shah at Ahmedabad on Sunday last, Mr. M. R. Jayakar paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Sir Lallubhai and, in particular, to his service to the cause of Hindu Law Reform by his bold but fair interpretation of ancient Hindu texts. Mr. Jayakar pointed out that Sir Lallubhai's famous judgment making legal "anuloma" marriages, that is, marriages between the males of the so-called higher classes with females of the "Lower" classes had a great effect in releasing the law of marriage from the bondage into which it had sunk. We share Mr. Jayakar's hope that the door to marriage reform opened by the late learned judge will be fully availed of by the Hindu community. But many more radical changes are urgently necessary in Hindu Law and in particular in Hindu marriages. And these changes, instead of being made to depend upon case law and varying interpretations of texts must be straightforwardly embodied in fresh legislation. Enlightened Hindu opinion is already ripe for such legislation.

U. P. Government and Yoga.

We understand from the latest issue of the "Yoga-Mimansa," the quarterly journal of the Kaivalyadhama of Lonavla that the U. P. Government are seriously considering the possibility of introducing Yogic physical exercises in their schools and colleges. The Government recently deputed their Assistant Director of Public Health, Dr. A. Sousa, to the Kaivalyadhama. The doctor thoroughly acquainted himself with the scientific research work in Yoga carried on in the institution these three years or so and submitted an appreciative report. The Director of Public Health has since recommended to the Government some of the Yogic exercises. It will be remembered that the Government of Bombay, too, have appointed the Director of the Kaivalyadhama, Mr. J. G. Gune, on the Committee investigating the problem of compulsory physical training in schools. The example of the Bombay and U. P. Governments in recognising the work of the institution is highly commendable. Indians will await with much interest the recommendations of the U. P. Government and of the Physical Culture Committee of Bombay.

SIMON BOYCOTTERS ROUGHLY HANDLED BY POLICE

Forcibly Brought down from Roof and Beaten

BLACK BALLOONS AT GARDEN PARTY!

U. P. Taluqdars Plead for Guaranteeing Their Stake in Country

LUCKNOW, Dec. 5.

The Taluqdars of Oudh were "At Home" at Butler Park, Kaiserbagh, this afternoon, to meet Sir John Simon and the members of the Statutory Commission and Sir Malcolm and Lady Hailey.

The boycotters of the Commission let go over the Park some black paper balloons inscribed with the words "Simon, Go Back", and also flew a kite bearing the same inscription.

About 25 demonstrators, headed by Pandit Gourishanker, an Allahabad lawyer, got on the top of a house about 100 yards away from the Butler Park, and began shouting "Simon Go Back" shortly after the principal guests had arrived.

BOYCOTTERS BROUGHT DOWN.

The whole of Kaiserbagh was guarded by foot-police and a party of them, headed by an officer, went to the house and asked the party on the top to cease shouting and get down promptly. On their failing to do so, several policemen climbed to the roof and brought the demonstrators down.

Some demonstrators are alleged to have hurled stones at the policemen while the police were mounting the ladders leading to the roof, and the police are also alleged to have roughly handled the demonstrators. Ten of the party of demonstrators were arrested and conveyed in a motor car to the police station. One of them had a cut on the face and two others are also said to have been injured. The police seized a number of sticks in the house.

'A STABLE ELEMENT IN POLITICS.'

In their address presented to Sir Malcolm Hailey the Taluqdars referred to the large stake they had in country and their vested interests, which had been guaranteed to them by Lord Canning in 1859 in the name of the British sovereign. They continued: "We represent a stable element in Indian politics. We yield to none in our feelings of patriotism towards the country, and while fully conscious of the desirability of constitutional advancement in the present system of Provincial and Central Governments, we beg to submit with all the force at our command that our title to the property and the rights and privileges which are guaranteed to us by the British Government should remain secure in any Constitution that may be decided upon. In view of our great stake in the country, adequate representation of the landed classes in the legislatures should be vouchsafed to us."

SIR MALCOLM'S REPLY.

Sir Malcolm, in reply, said that he was aware of the important position the Taluqdars occupied in the life of the province. He knew what influence they could bring to the support of the administration.

His Excellency continued: "What is the place which your body will occupy in the changing political structure of India? You recognise the need for constitutional advancement, but you claim that no change in the Constitution should be permitted to invade your title to the property, and the rights and privileges which were guaranteed to you by the British Government.

PICTURE OF "RED" RULE IN INDIA.

"Here, as elsewhere in India, there is growing talk of communism, and if its advocates are in earnest and have in truth anything more definite in their mind than the spread of general unrest and discontent against the present Government, then, undoubtedly, their success would result in the confiscation and redistribution of your property. There is a talk here, as elsewhere, of independence of the British Crown. It is a talk which finds favour among the same class of people as those who preach the gospel of Communism, and there are some who even trace it to a common source of inspiration. But it is talk which must be peculiarly distasteful to you, whose lands are secured by direct grant from the British Government, for independence of Great Britain must necessarily imply the liberty to break at will the obligations into which the British Government has entered.

HIS FAITH.

"For, we ourselves have never been able to envisage self-government as attainable by any other means than the growth of representative institutions, based on wide popular franchise. It may be, we have been unduly obsessed by our own traditions and experiences, or, if you will, are by nature unduly lacking in political imagination. But there the fact remains. Those of us who hold this faith would press with courage to this end, though we would not allow that courage to outrun discretion. We would test the foundations. We would not hesitate to pull down what had been built and re-erect it when we found it faulty. We would not add upper structures until we knew that the lower were well and truly laid."—A. P.

U. P. WOMEN DEMAND RESERVATION OF SEATS

MRS. AHMED SHAH'S RETORT TO SIR ZULFIQAR ALI

LUCKNOW, Dec. 5.

The Simon Conference received this morning a deputation of ladies headed by the Dowager Rani of Mandi (U.P.) and which included Mrs. Ahmed Shah and Mrs. Chitambar. Sir John Simon and Lord Burnham received the deputation outside the Conference room and conducted them to the witness box inside. The deputation submitted that out of one and a half millions votes in the Province the women possessed only 50,000 This glaring disparity between the proportion of male and female electors to the actual population was due to the fact that same qualifications have been prescribed for the women as for the men. Women did not ordinarily possess property in their own names nor did they pay income-tax or house rent. They generally shared property with the male members of their family.

With the awakening which had now come about this state of affairs had handicapped them in their taking part in political activities of the country. The deputation, therefore, urged that in order that women may possess franchise which would bear some reasonable ratio to their numerical strength franchise should not be based only on property possessed by a woman herself.

A NOVEL SUGGESTION.

They suggested that if a father or a husband possessed qualifications which were twice in excess of the minimum qualifications prescribed for the daughter or the wife of such a father or husband respectively should *ipso facto* acquire the franchise. They further requested for four separate seats reserved in the U. P. Council for women for which the Province be divided into four suitable territorial constituencies, and in each of which women, who had reached certain standard of education, say upper primary or middle class school certificate, be registered as electors.

The deputation acknowledged the generosity of menfolk in the Legislative and other social matters but direct and effective representation was necessary.

Replying to Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan the deputation recommended the creation of separate polling booths for Purdah ladies with women as presiding officers.

Sir John: Did you, as member of local Legislature find many women coming to you for help and advice? Do you think they are to any extent interested in political matters?—There was a constituency conference of women of Lucknow and I was given a mandate to press for the reservation of two seats for ladies in the Legislative Council.

Sir John Simon: "Women members of the House of Commons give advice to women organisations on political matters which specially concern women. She informed the Chairman that there was at present no women Legislative Councillor in U. P.

Sir John pointed out to the deputation that there was a large body of public opinion in India which did not look with favour on the idea of making special provision for special classes or sets of people. It was desirable for all citizens to be interested together in public questions as for as he could see but he supposed it was very unlikely for some time to come.

AGAINST NOMINATION.

Mrs. Ahmed Shah stated in this re-

(Continued on page 9.)

STRIKE IN AHMEDABAD MILL

ATTEMPT TO EMPLOY "BLAK LEG" LABOUR

MEN'S FIGHT FOR TRADE UNIONISM

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

Strike in Bechardas Spinning Mill has continued for over a month. Mill is now trying to employ men from outside the city, most of the local men employed by the mill having been induced to come out. Secretary, Labour Union, has issued an appeal to all workmen outside the city not to help Bechardas Mill in crushing Trade Unionism for which they are fighting.—A. P.

AMERICA'S MATERIAL PROSPERITY

MR. COOLIDGES ANNUAL MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington.—Mr. Coolidge's annual message to the Congress refers to America's bounding material prosperity and freedom from industrial strife and stresses, peace and goodwill in the foreign field arising from mutual understanding.

As regards the Navy, the United States have ten comparatively new and 22 old cruisers and it is evident what renewals and replacements must be provided for. The President has repeated the desire for passage by the Senate of the fifteen cruiser bill and said: "I wish to repeat for the benefit of the timid and the suspicious that this country is neither militaristic nor imperialistic."—Reuter.

EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES BILL

PASSED BY AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Melbourne.—The Assembly has passed the Explosive Substances Bill providing that any person causing unlawful explosions would be imprisoned for 15 years and anybody in unlawful possession of explosives is liable to ten years' imprisonment. Minister Argyle explained that the Bill resembled the Act passed by Britain in 1883 to cope with the outbreak of bombing.—Reuter.

ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD EXPOSES PRETENTIONS

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, explaining his attitude towards the proposed Muslim All-Parties' Conference, says that the reply given by Mr. Fazal Rahimtulla to Mr. Jinnah's letter is clear, and enables one to form an opinion about the nature and composition of the Conference. In his view a Conference of the nature therein outlined is neither necessary nor can it justifiably be called the Muslim All-Parties' Conference. He considers that if the promoters aimed at bringing the different parties to agreement they should have invited the representatives of these parties as such, and not as members of certain associations or legislative bodies. Such a Conference if it had assembled, might have been productive of some good. The Maulana is unable to see the sense or utility of calling together a few hundred members of some associations and legislatures, styling it an All-Parties' Conference. He does not see how such a Conference will help to smooth down differences of view in the community.—A. P.

SPLIT IN BEHAR AND ORISSA

PATNA, Dec. 6.

A split has occurred in the ranks of All-Parties Muslim Conference (Bihar and Orissa) over the election of the Reception Committee. Kazi Ahmad Hussain, General Secretary, has resigned. The party led by the Hon. Shah Zubair has formed itself into a separate Reception Committee and is holding a counter-conference with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad as President. Maulana Mahomed Ali is to preside over the All-Parties' Muslim Conference originally fixed for December 8 and 9.—A.P.

SYNDICATED PRESS FOR INDIA

"PIONEER'S" NOTE OF WARNING

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 5.

The "Pioneer" vehemently attacks the suggested formation of a syndicate press and sounds a note of warning referring to the lesson of syndicated press in England and America. It joins the "Leader" in denouncing the new menace. At the same time, the paper appeals to India to take up the question of journalism seriously, pointing out that it is essential that a strong and independent press should be called into being as soon as possible and should be given the strongest support of all sides.—A.P.

KING PASSES FAIR NIGHT

PRINCE AT ADEN

HIS MAJESTY FIGHTING A SWAYING BATTLE

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A Bulletin issued at 10/30 this morning says: The King passed a fair night. There are reasons to hope that a recrudescence of infection which caused the last rise in temperature is being moderated.—Reuter.

KING FIGHTS A SWAYING BATTLE

ONSULTATION AMONG FIVE DOCTORS

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The latest bulletin says that the rise in temperature persists and, consequently, the King is rather less comfortable. Otherwise condition is unchanged.

It is authoritatively stated at the Palace that the reason for the visit of five Doctors to King, this afternoon, was that it was considered desirable owing to developments since 30th November, to review the whole case regarding both the present and immediate future. The afternoon was chosen for consultation to enable all the Doctors to see the King in daylight. Hitherto Sir Farquhar Buzzard and Whitby have only seen the King at night.

It is learned authoritatively that the King is fighting a swaying battle. A less comfortable day and a rise in temperature are part of the fluctuating symptoms which are to be anticipated. The natural sleep the King obtained on Monday night and early, to-day, has done much good and the King accordingly is better and stronger to-night than on Monday and Sunday. Sir (Frederick) Stanley Hewett is staying

PRIVY COUNCIL HELD IN AUDIENCE CHAMBER

KING SIGNS ORDER PAPER.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The morning's Privy Council was held in the audience chamber next door to the King's bedroom and the door leading into the bedroom was open. Sir W. Joynson-Hicks acted as President in the absence of Lord Balfour and read out the order in the Council standing in the doorway so that the King in bed, a few feat away, could be fully cognisant of all proceedings. His Majesty afterwards affixed his signature to the order, paper The Queen not being Privy Councilor was not present.—Reuter.

LETTERS PATENT SIGNED BY KING

LONDON, Dec. 4.

The Gazette publishes the Letters Patent signed by the King stating: "Whereas we have been stricken with illness and are unable for the time being to give due attention to the affairs of our realm, know ye that for diverz causes and considerations concerning us and tranquillity of our realm, us hereunto especially moving, we having entire confidence in the fidelity of our most dearly beloved consort the Queen, our most dear and entirely beloved son and most faithful counsellor Edward so soon as he shall be present within our realm"—(here follow the names and titles in a quaint phraseology of four other counsellors already cabled). "of our more especial grace, certain knowledge and mere motion do nominate" aforementioned personages or any three of them "to summon and hold on our behalf the Privy Council" and to carry out other regal funtions with power to dissolve Parliament and grant peerages without special authority specifically withheld.—Reuter.

SPECIAL TRAIN FOR PRINCE

ITALIAN GOVT.'S ARRANGEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Rome.—At the request of the British Embassy the Italian Government have arranged a special train from Brindisi for the Prince of Wales which, it is expected, will enable him to reach London in forty hours. It is anticipated that His Royal Highness will land at Brindisi early on Monday and proceed direct to Calais via Turin and Paris.—Reuter.

PRINCE AT ADEN

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Aden.—The H. M. S. "Enterprise" arrived here at 1 p.m., and immediately proceeded to oil berth. There was no ceremonial, no guns were fired, and no flags were flown. The Prince of Wales landed at 3 o'clock wearing Khaki shorts and looking bronzed and well. He visited the Residency and then proceeded to the golf course at Khor Makaar, six miles away, where he played a round. He has arranged to return to the Residency for tea. The enterprise is due to sail at 7 p.m. to-day.—Reuter.

YEOTMAL SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

YEOTMAL, Dec. 5.

A public meeting held at Darwha last evening passed a resolution wholeheartedly supporting the recommendations of the Nehru Report and requesting the ensuing National Convention to be held at Calcutta to set its seal of sanction on it. Darwha Taluka Board has unanimously passed a similar resolution which was supported by Mr. B. K. Patel, M.L.C.—A.P.

A CALL TO THE MINORITIES

"Come forward with Concrete Proposals" says Dr. Besant

APPEAL TO CRITICS OF NEHRU REPORT

Detailed draft under Preparation

LUCKNOW, Dec. 4.

Dr. Annie Besant, addressed a crowded public meeting at Gangapd Memorial Hall. The Maharaja of Mahamudabad who presided regretted that owing to an attack of chill Dr. Besant was not in a position to speak loudly and requested the audience to keep perfect quiet.

TO CRITICS.

Dr. Besant said that none but Indians could or should draw a constitution for India. The Nehru Report which in fact was a skeleton draft constitution for India had been already discussed by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow and a detailed draft was now under preparation. All constructive criticisms on the Nehru Report should, at this stage, be sent to the drafting committee or its secretary, Pandit Jahawarlal Nehru. The draft constitution would be placed before the Congress and the National Convention and once it had been adopted, there, changes could be made only with difficulty.

CALL TO MINORITIES.

The minorities, it was said, were not entirely satisfied with the report in view of the absence of adequate communal safeguards. It was time they came forward with their concrete proposals. The Committee was more likely to pay heed to their demands than the White Commission. The speaker would entreat the majority community to make all possible concessions to the minority in order to gain the latter's trust and goodwill. The Nehru Report was never claimed to be perfect in all details. If alterations in the declaration of rights were deemed necessary they should be made without grudge or grievance. She failed to understand why Muslims were so keen about manhood surface. To her adult franchise seemed not very feasible but most certainly there should be equality or rights between men and women.

As for the controversy about Dominion Status and Independence, she said Dominion Status as meant by Mr. C. R. Das and as advocated by the Nehru Committee meant a genuine article and not a sham one.—A.P.

AUSTRALIANS' SENSATIONAL COLLAPSE

ALL-OUT FOR 66.

ENGLAND WIN BY 675 RUNS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the first Test Match between England and Australia as Brisbane, England beat Australia by 675 runs. Australia were all out in their second innings for 66 runs Reuter.

MILITARY SYSTEM IN EMPIRE

GENERAL GOURAUD'S VISIT TO INDIA

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—The details of General Gouraud's visit to India have not yet been definitely settled. General Gouraud will be guided with regard to the numerous engagements on the programme mapped out by Sir William Birdwood. Although General Gouraud has been invited officially by the British Government, his journey will be of a private nature. An officer of his staff stated that General Gouraud had simply accepted the invitation on his own behalf in order to observe for himself the results of the reorganisation of the military system in the British Empire.—Reuter.

BRITTEN-BALDWIN CORRESPONDENCE

DOOR FOR ANOTHER NAVAL CONFERENCE

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Washington.—The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives heard Mr. Baldwin's reply to Mr. Britten's suggestion for an inter-Parliamentary Naval Conference, whereupon Mr. Britten at length explained that his purpose was to "end the everlasting talk of comparative naval strength." The Committee passed a resolution reiterating its desire for the extension of the 5-5-3 ratio, which apportionment was fixed by the Washington Treaty as the proportion of battleships and big cruisers of Britain, the United States and Japan respectively, to all classes of warships.

The Chairman expressed the opinion that the Britten-Baldwin correspondence had opened the door for another Conference between Britain, France, Japan, Italy and the United States and the question was which head of those Governments should take the initiative.—Reuter.

BIHAR PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

PATNA, Dec. 5.

Arrangements are being made to hold the Bihar Provincial Political Conference at Patna on December 9 and 10. Khaddar Exhibition will be held on December 8. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Ansari, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad have been invited to attend. The Provincial Congress Committee meets on December 11. In connection with the Conference it is proposed to hold meetings throughout the town and take out processions just to prepare the ground for a boycott demonstration on the arrival of the Simon Commission on the 12th December.—A.P.

RAJPUT GIRLS "NO" TO ALWAR

MAHARAJA'S OFFER OF MARRIAGE REFUSED

FATHER'S LETTER SUPPORTS GIRL'S DECISION

VANKANER, Dec. 4.

Devubha Ravaji, a Rajput of the Vankaner State, whose 18 year old daughter was proposed to be given in marriage to the Maharaja of Alwar as his fourth wife, has addressed a letter to the Maharaja conveying his decision against the proposal.

He says there is a custom among the Rajput community against marriage between parties of widely differing ages. He had thought this custom was not applicable to Rajas but was now informed that it applied to all and that if the Maharajah went against it, he was likely to be outcasted. Devubha adds that his daughter is also unwilling to marry the Maharaja.

The Alwar State Party, who are touring these parts will, it is stated, now turn their attention to other states in search of a bride for their ruler. A. P.

THE SHINWARI REBELLION

A CONNECTED ACCOUNT

PESHAWAR, Dec. 4.

A connected account is available of the Shinwari rebellion which commenced on November 29. Among the building outside attacked by the rebels on November 29 were the Provincial Offices in Baghi-Kauhab and the Hotel and the British Post Office in Baghi Shati, and the Civil Servants quarters known as Baitul Khudam. Three lories leaded with petrol were burnt and ten new Fiat motors belonging to the Afghan Government were also destroyed. On November 30 during the day the King's Palace known as Sirajul Imarat was burnt. The tribal gathering was dispersed on December 1 when there were about ten casualties on each side. The Afghan losses include a Colonel and a Subedar. The road to Jalalabad is being used by caravans which are being supplied with escorts by local tribes. Single travellers and small parties cannot use the road owing to the presence of raiding gangs, including Zakka Khel Afridis. There are no disturbances in the neighbourhood of Dakka and beyond as far as Batikol where the Foreign Minister of the Afghan Government was holding a Jirgah of Tribes on December 1.—A. P.

SIR AUSTEN'S SPEECH ON REPARATIONS

GERMANY DEMANDS EMPHATIC REPUDIATION

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Berlin.—A semi-official statement demands an emphatic repudiation of Sir Austen Chamberlain's words in the House of Commons last evening as contrary to the most authoritative interpretation of the text of the Peace Treaty and asserts that if Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement aimed at exercising pressure on the German Government in the matter of reparations, Germany would categorically decline to make concessions regarding it under pressure of the evacuation question.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS SCORE 224 RUNS IN FIRST VENTURE.

Dull and Poor Batting Display

35 RUNS IN TWO AND HALF HOURS!

Muslims Begin Badly but Hit Up 193 Runs for 7 Wickets

MAHOMEDANS	1st	INNINGS	133
EUROPEANS	1st.	INNINGS	224
MAHOMEDANS	2nd	INNINGS FOR 7 wickets	193

The second day of the match between the Europeans and the Muslims in the Quadrangular Tournament provided a better display of game than on the previous day.

The Europeans continuing their innings improved their position considerably chiefly to efforts of Behrend and Allen, whose partnership contributed 66 runs.

The Europeans closed their innings for 224 runs thus getting a lead of 91 runs over the Muslims' first innings score.

The Muslims opened their second innings also disastrously, Stephenson's first over dismissing the opening batsmen Sheik and Shakoor.

When Rasool joined Wazir Ali the position improved, and the spectators were treated to a bright display of free and enterprising cricket.

Barodawalla again proved a useful bat for along with Wazir Ali he raised the score from 38 to 79. When the stumps were drawn for the day the Mahomedan score stood at 193 for 7 wickets.

RIVAL TEAMS

European Team:—	Mahomedan Team:—
F. G. TRAVERS (Captain).	ABDUS SALAAM (Capt).
F. C. Behrend.	I. A. Shakoor.
W. J. Cullen.	A. A. Fyzee.
P. T. Harrison.	Dilawar Hussein.
J. B. Higgins	Lt. Mahomed Hussein Khan.
J. E. Tew.	A. U. Botawalla.
T. Parker.	M. E. Sheikh.
C. N. Reed.	H. G. Rasool.
Lt. Stephenson.	T. T. Barodawala.
H. J. Tedder.	Lt. Wazir Ali.
E. J. Allen.	Ifte Kharuddin.

Continuing their innings on Wednesday morning the Europeans by careful tactics improved on the position they held on the first day's play, and when the tenth wicket fell they possessed a lead of 91 runs, which in the circumstances was substantial enough as matters turned out. For this they had chiefly to thank Behrend and Allen, who settled down to a stubborn partnership for the ninth wicket and added 66 runs before Allen was eventually dismissed. This brought the total to 223, and as Tedder did not last long, the first innings closed for 224 runs.

Behrend's 35 (not out) had been a patient effort which had occupied him a little over two hours and a half, but he was instrumental in giving his side a lead which will undoubtedly influence the fortunes of the game to-day, the final day. Not less creditable was Allen's contribution of 35 runs. The Mahomedan fielding showed a marked improvement, and there were some smart bits of work witnessed.

Being 91 runs in arrears on the first innings the Mahomedans began their second venture shortly before lunch. On resuming after the interval they experienced speedy disaster, for in Stephenson's first over both Sheikh and Shakoor, the opening batsmen, were dismissed. When Rasool joined Wazir Ali the position improved, the former playing free and enterprising cricket which brought him 21 runs in a quarter of an hour. Barodawalla and Wazir Ali then formed a useful partnership which raised the score from 38 to 79, the latter surviving to partner Mahomed Hussein Khan, and that pair wiped out the deficit before they were separated. Wazir Ali, who had hitherto been extremely restrained, now stepped out in confident fashion and hit some fine fours. This had the effect of inspiring Mahomed Hussein Khan with the same spirit and the pair collected runs at a fairly good pace, the first century being hoisted after a hundred minutes of batting.

With the advent of Harrison, however, Wazir Ali was neatly bowled by a ball which took his balls. Abdus Salaam replaced him but an unfortunate misunderstanding resulted in his partner being run out. It was a noticeable feature during the Mahomedan's batting that they displayed a very poor idea of calling and running between wickets, a fact which gave their supporters many anxious moments. A little later Abdus Salaam was dismissed by a smart catch in the slips by Stephenson off Harrison's bowling. With seven wickets down for 118 runs, things looked very black for the Mahomedans when tea time arrived. But Iftiqar Hussein and Dilawar Hussein rose to the occasion in great style and when stumps were drawn for the day with the score standing at 193 runs, the pair were still together. The former opened rather shakily, but towards the end he was playing a confident game marked by powerful strokes. Dilawar Hussein though he displayed bad foot-work, managed to collect runs at a fast pace, his pet stroke being a hard drive past mid-off which brought him many runs.

The score mounted steadily at the rate of a run per minute, and despite the fact that Travers was ringing frequent changes in his bowling, Dilawar and Mahomed Hussein treated them alike. At the close of the day's play they had scored 46 and 31 respectively. The Mahomedans are now 102 runs ahead with three wickets in hand. Can they increase this and if so will the Europeans be capable of making the score? These are questions which will be decided to-day. There is ample time for both sides to give of their best and a close and exciting finish is imminent. The European fielding throughout was very good, and the feature of the day was the brilliant work done by Cullen at cover-point. His sense of anticipation was uncanny, and the neat manner in which he took every ball places raises him to a position equal to that of the celebrated Campbell.

DETAILS OF THE PLAY

With 11 runs ahead of the Muslim score and 4 men still to bat, the Europeans on Wednesday sent in Behrend and Travers the overnight "not-outs" to face the bowling of Sheikh at the Bori Bunder end. Behrend conceded Sheikh a maiden over.

Facing Iftekar Hussein who bowled from the Gymkhana end, Travers lifted him into the slips, but it went past Abdus Salaam's head and a single was scored.

Sheikh dismissed Travers in the next over, Iftakar Hussein bringing off a brilliant onehanded catch in the slips (149—7—4).

Tew filled the vacancy and snicked a single, signalling 150 after nearly three and a half hours' play.

Tew was clean-bowled by Iftaker Hussein, off his first ball, in the next over (157—8—7). Two wickets thus fell within the first 25 minutes, and when only 13 runs had been added to the previous days score.

E. J. Allen stepped into the crease. Sheikh seemed particularly puzzling to the batsmen and bowled another "maiden" to Behrend. Allen broke his "duck" by sending Iftakar for a brace another single by Behrend sent 160 up Runs came at a very slow pace, only 16 having been added in the first 40 minutes.

Hakim relieved Sheikh at the Bori

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. JINNAH EXPOSES COMMISSION'S "WELCOME"

Police Escort and Faked Receptions

Bombay, Dec. 5.

Reviewing the situation following the clashes between the boycotters of the Simon Commission and the police on the arrival of the commission at Lahore and Lucknow Mr. M. A. Jinnah said in an interview:—"The incidents at Lahore and Lucknow have created a serious position. I had fully expected what has happened. Sir John Simon, from the very start, unfortunately took up a partisan attitude, to make out that India was cooperating with the Commission. He nourished telegrams of welcome to him on several occasions and after arriving in India, he made speeches which were intended to make out that the people of India were cooperating with the Commission. Later on, the authorities wherever the Commission went, evidently with the approval of the Commission and in cooperation with them, started to arrange carpet receptions, thereby giving out to the world at large and the British public in particular that India was cooperating with the Commission. It is not for me to dictate to Sir John or advise him how he should carry on his duties as Chairman of the Commission, but if the Commission had come to India as impartial judges as they were described by various speakers in Parliament, neither the Commission nor its Chairman should have taken sides with the co-operators. They ought to have confined themselves to taking the evidence of witnesses who went before them to assist in their task. In that case, those who are opposed to the Commission would not have been obliged to demonstrate in the manner and in the way they have been driven to do.

POLICE ESCORT AND FAKED RECEPTIONS.

No Royal Commission, so far as I know, has been escorted by the police and given faked receptions but the Simon Commission is being so escorted and is being given such arranged receptions. If the executive authorities, with the acquiescence of the commission, are determined, by the enforcement of penal laws, to make out that India is cooperating with the Commission, it will be difficult to restrain the opposition. If this state of affairs continues, the results will be disastrous. I appeal to the heads of provincial Governments and to H. E. the Viceroy that all attempts to give the kind of receptions that are being arranged now should be ended. I would also urge those who are opposed to the Commission, not to defy law and order, or create a situation which can only result in a conflict between the people and the authorities.

Asked whether he agreed with Pandit Motilal Nehru regarding a social boycott against persons cooperating with the Commission Mr. Jinnah said: "In view of what I have said above, I do not wish to express my opinion with regard to any other matter at present."—A. P.

SIR PHEROZE SETHNA'S WARNING TO GOVT.

LAHORE AND LUCKNOW OUTRAGES CONDEMNED

To a Press representative who asked for his views on the appeal issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru for social boycott of co-operators with the Simon Commission and in request to the appeals of Dr. Besant, Pandit Motilal and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru for boycott of the proceedings in the Simon Conference, the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

To be frank, I am not in favour of social boycotts of persons on account of political differences or of boycotts by newspapers of activities of the schools of thought which happen to be unpopular for the time being. The campaign of boycott of the Simon Commission by all political parties, as long as it is confined to abstention from any form of contact with the Simon Conference, is a legitimate expression of constitutional protest against an unwanted and unsatisfactory Commission.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS NEEDED.

The programmes of 'hartal' and other mass demonstrations to give expression to the sense of national dissatisfaction and resentment against the Simon Commission are however really the forerunners of a national movement of "direct action". The country has had experience of "direct action" during the non-co-operation days. I was one of those who while appreciating the highly patriotic motives of that great leader Mahatma Gandhi who led the movement considered it as unsuited to our conditions.

It has often been urged on me that if I am really not an advocate of "direct action" and if the Commission boycott movement oversteps or threatens to overstep the limits of a strictly constitutional movement, then it is my duty as a believer in constitutional methods to throw my weight on the side of those who are fighting the boycott movement. To this, my answer is that it is not in the power of any single political party or individual to ensure that the national movement strictly keeps within the narrow limits of constitutionalism unless all parties contributing to the evolution of political conditions co-operate. I am aware that there has always been, and always will be, in the country, a section of politically minded people exerting all their influence to take the country towards "direct action." But, I say it, as my deliberate conviction, that the greatest measure of non-co-operation which has been meted out to lovers of constitutional methods has been experienced at the hands of Government who play naturally the largest part in the evolution of political conditions in the country.

ADDING THE "EXTREMIST" RANKS.

The history of the last ten years is replete with instances of the powers-that-be trampling on the most moderate demands of the people and driving into the extremist ranks self-respecting and patriotic citizens. The latest instance sof this non-co-operation are to be found in the manner in which the authorities behaved themselves at Lahore and Lucknow on the occasion of the visit of the Simon Commission to these places.

That the spirit underlying the boycott movement is steadily increasing and extending in writ large on the wall. On the occasion like this, I would, if at all, only warn Government not to persist in their estritchlike policy and to take steps before it is too late to conciliate the leaders of the nation. The courageous stand of Pandit Motilal Nehru for Dominion Status is the best proof that Government have of the readiness of the responsible national leaders to do their utmost to work for peaceful and orderly progress.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS

C. P: GOVERNOR ON COMMISSION'S TASK

NAGPUR, Dec. 5.

Opening the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Nagpur this morning, His Excellency Sir Montague Butler said that he was interested to hear the progress made in rendering imperial records at Calcutta more accessible to schools and in securing corresponding members for the commission. Many of the original unpublished records relating to important events in the Central Provinces, which have been brought to Nagpur from the archives of the Government of India and Bengal would prove of absorbing interest to those engaged in historical research in this province.

TASK OF COMMISSION.

The task before the Commission was to help in unravelling the confused and tangled skein of Indian history with a view to assisting in creating such a sense of unity in diversity. He said that the British people were a mixture of different races. Throughout the period of their fusion, they had fought and quarreled among themselves and misunderstood each other as now in India different communities laboured under misunderstandings but after hundreds of years they had won through to unity. The task in India was harder. "One country is so much larger and differences so much greater. The little bit which this Commission is doing to help in this direction is worth doing and its labours are worthy of the support of all those in this province who have the ideal of new India as nation amongst nations in their hearts."

Prof. Jadunath Sarcar thanked His Excellency and the Nagpur public and then several papers of historical interest were read.—A.P.

SUPPORT TO ZIONIST ORGANISATION

LORD MELCHETT'S HANDSOME DONATION

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Central Office of the Zionist organisation announces that Lord Melchett (formerly Sir Alfred Mond) has subscribed £1,00,000 sterling to the Jewish Colonisation Corporation of Palestine which is shortly to be established as the outcome of the recent Conference at New York for the purpose of securing the adhesion of the non-Zionists to the enlargement of the Jewish agency in Palestine.—Reuter.

THE NEW LAW MEMBER

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, Government of Inida, takes over charge from tomorrow and reaches Delhi on the afternoon of Thursday.—A. P.

NO INCREASE IN MUNICIPAL TAXES

Commissioner Clayton's Proposals Turned Down

STANDING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

Decisions of vital importance were taken by the Standing Committee at a special meeting held on Wednesday to discuss the Budget Estimates for the next year.

The Municipal Commissioner had proposed in the Estimates that there should be an increase of 1 per cent in the General Tax and an increase of 12 per cent in the Water Tax. Both these proposals were turned down by the Committee on the unassailable grounds that the city is not in a position to bear any increase in taxation.

At least for a year more the General Tax and the Water Tax will continue to be 11 and 3-3/4 per cent respectively. The Chairman of the Standing Committee had reasons to thank the Committee for the decisions they had taken.

One more special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday afternoon to discuss the Budget Estimates for 1929-30.

While the Water Budget was under discussion, Mr. L. R. Tairsee proposed that the water tax in the case of Bombay mills be increased from 10 annas to 12 annas per thousand gallons. Mr. Tairsee estimated an annual income of about Rs. 67,000 from what he called this slight increase in the water tax.

Dr. Mistry and Dr. Vora were opposed to the proposal on the grounds that the increase in the tax would certainly be an unbearable burden on the mill industry which, unfortunately, had fallen on evil days.

WON'T AFFECT MILL INDUSTRY.

Mr. Boman-Behram, Chairman of the Standing Committee, pointed out that the additional tax of Rs. 67,000 was to be borne by over 100 mills in the city, each mill contributing not more than 600 to 700 rupees. In the opinion of the Chairman this increase in the taxation would not at all affect the mill industry.

The proposition was put to vote and declared lost.

The Committee then considered the budget proposal regarding the increase in the Water Tax rate. In the Budget Estimates the Commissioner has proposed an increase of 1/2 per cent. in the rate of general Water Tax. It was evident that most of the members of the Committee were opposed to so high an increase which, in their opinion, was not justified by circumstances.

NO INCREASE IN WATER TAX.

Mr. Arbuthnot proposed that the rate of the Water Tax be raised by 1/4 per cent. Dr. Vora, Mr. Mohanlal Desai and others opposed any kind of increase. Mr. Arbuthnot's proposition was thrown out by the casting vote of the Chairman. The rate of the Water Tax remained the same, i.e. 3-3/4 per cent.

The Committee then considered the most important proposal in the Budget Estimates, namely, the increase in the General Tax. The Commissioner's proposal in this respect was that the Tax be increased by one per cent.

NO SUPPORTER TO PROPOSITION.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee moved that the General Tax be increased by 1/2 per cent. Nobody seconded the proposition and consequently it was negatived.

The decision of the Standing Committee means that there will be no increase whatsoever in the General Tax which will remain at 11 per cent. The decision of the Committee evoked an applause from the members.

The Chairman was particularly pleased to see that during his tenure of office there was no increase in the taxation.

"UNMERITED INSULT"

TRUTH ABOUT U. P. GOVERNORSHIP

BORI BUNDER CANARD EXPOSED

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, M.L.A. sent the following telegram to Nawab of Chhatari in connection with the acting Governorship of the United Provinces:—

"Please reply earliest whether there is any truth in statement that you felt duties of Governorship exceedingly arduous that you would not like to take it up for four months even if offered to you."

The following reply has been received:—

"Your telegram no truth in the statement."

In view of the reply I have received think every patriotic Indian should record his strong protest against the unmerited insult offered to the Nawab of Chhatari, and thereby to India, by depicting Indians as being unfit to occupy such responsible position even of a temporary character.

The immediate cause for the exchange of the above telegrams between Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Nawab of Chhatari is obviously the comment of the "Times of India." In its editorial on November 30th, under the caption "The U. P Governorship," it wrote:—"It is surely just as likely that he (Nawab of Chhatari) would not welcome within one year a second four months' spell in an exceedingly arduous appointment filled with duties of an unaccustomed character. We recall that people acquainted with the Nawab gathered when he was acting Governor that such feelings were not foreign to his mind."

"PEACE WITH SECURITY"

M. BRIAND ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Paris.—In the Chamber in the course of a debate on foreign affairs M. Briand reiterated that France's policy was world-wide peace without losing sight of the formula "peace with security." He stressed the fact that France must act with the Allies.

Germany, he added, had no right to exact the immediate evacuation of the Rhineland, but he felt sure that the Reparation Experts Committee would successfully acquit themselves of their task. He added if the Franco-German economic collaboration could be established in an atmosphere of confidence, peace might finally be installed in Europe.

Referring to the recent Franco-Italian incidents such as the Dimordugno murder trial, she expressed the opinion that conflict could never arise between France and Italy for their friendship had been well-tried on the battle-fields.—Reuter.

LARGEST ESTATE IN BHOPAL IN DISPUTE

SPECIAL JUDICIAL COUNCIL

INDIAS LEADING LAWYERS TO APPEAR

BHOPAL, Dec. 4.

A case of unusual importance and magnitude has brought down to Bhopal some of India's leading lawyers including Sir Abdur Rahim of Calcutta. The estate involved is the largest in the Bhopal state and is valued at one crore of rupees and a special Judicial council consisting of Sir Israr Hussain Khan, Judicial member of Khairpur State, Mr. Abdul Karim Khan, Judicial Member of Gwalior and Raja Oudhnarayan, Judicial member of Bhopal has been constituted to hear and decide the appeal of Sethani Gulab Kuar Bai, widow of Seth Jaimal, who had been adopted by Sethani Hari Kuar Bai, widow of R. B. Seth Hemraj. The estate has been under the management of the court of wards since 1917 and although application had been made on behalf of sethani Gulab Kuar Bai on the issue of a notification by the ruler of Bhowal state that the court of wards should be made a party to the suit in the place of the disqualified widow of the owner of the estate. The Bhopal High Court refused to make the manager of the court of wards a party to the suit and the present judicial council had to be specially constituted to decide this question.

The appeal involves constitutional questions of considerable importance as to the legislative authority of the ruler of Bhopal and the legal effect of the orders passed in exercise of the powers of internal administration which the ruler possesses. the case has assumed almost a political significance and has excited a very keen interest in the state.—A. P.

U. P. JAILS COMMITTEE

CONGRESS COUNCIL PARTY TO BOYCOTT IT

BENARES, Dec. 4.

The Council of the United Provinces Congress Committee passed the following resolution regarding the Jails Committee:—

The Council is given to understand that a number of Congressmen have been invited to appear before the Jails Committee appointed by the United Provinces Government. The Council considers that the Committee is thoroughly undesirable from the point of view of jail reform and endorses the decision of the United Provinces Congress Council Party not to have anything to do with the Jails Committee.—A.P.

EUROPEANS SCORE 224 RUNS IN FIRST VENTURE

(Continued from page 8.)

Bunder end and conceded two runs in his first over. In his next over, Allen turned him to leg for four.

Behrend drove Iftakar to leg for four and telegraphed 170 in the next over. The Muslims effected another change in bowling, Vazir Ali replacing Hakim at the Police Court end. His first over cost 7 runs, Allen driving him straight for 3 and Behrend cutting into slips for four at the same time hoisting 180.

Abdus Salaam put Rasool from the Gymkhana end and was applauded. Allen survived an appeal for l.b.w. off Rasool. Sheikh bowled a 'no ball' which raised the score to 190, only 46 runs being added in 90 minutes' play during the day.

After dull play for some time, Allen broke the spell by slashing Sheikh to squareleg for four. In the next over, the same player hooked Iftakar for two in the slips and hoisted 200 after the Europeans had been at the wickets for 4 hours and 40 minutes.

THE TAILWAGS.

The batsmen presented a straight bat to every ball and defied the bowlers till the score went up to 210.

The European tail had been wagging and the Behrend-Allen partnership had already produced 55 runs. Allen glanced Rascol twice to the leg-boundary, and hoisted 220.

By the very next ball, however, Rasool dismissed Allen, Iftakar catching a low one in the gully (223—9—34) Allen played for a little over an hour and a half, and his 34 consisted of 3 four's. Besides, the Allen-Behrend partnership was productive of 66 runs (224—9—34).

H. J. Teddar filled the gap, but was immediately sent to the pavilion by Hakim, Sheikh holding him in the gully (224—10—1).

Behrend was not out with 35 runs to his credit. The Europeans were thus all out for 224 which took them a little over 5 hours.

The Muslims opened their second venture at 12-50 p.m. with 91 runs in arrears of their rivals. Sheikh and Shakoor faced the bowling of Behrend and Parker.

Sheikh glanced Behrend for a brace and Shakoor did likewise. In the next over Shakoor pulled Parker to leg for four. At this juncture play was stopped for lunch.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH

Playing after lunch the Muslims suffered an initial calamity when Sheikh gave a catch to Allen off Stephenson at square leg which he accepted (6—1—0)

Rasool filled the gap and cut Stephenson for a brace, but his next ball dismissed Shakoor who was declared l.b.w. (11—2—5). Stephenson captured two wickets in his first over.

20 RUNS IN 15 MINUTES.

Wazir Ali was the next man in. He drove Stephenson beautifully straight for a brace and was cheered. Rasool then sent Behrend, who bowled from the Gymkhana end, to flags into slips. The same player drove Behrend twice into third slip for two, hoisting 20 in 15 minutes' play.

Rasool again glanced Behrend into the slips for 3 and Wazir Ali slashed him to the leg for 2 and signalled 30 up.

Rasool banged Stephenson for four at mid-on in the next over but was smartly stumped by Teddar off the same bowler's next ball (38—3—24) although Rasool had a short career he played a merry game and hit 2 four's.

Barodawalla stepped into the crease and sent Behrend to leg for four and hoisted 40 in as many minutes' play.

Wazir Ali drove Stephenson for a brace and signalled the first half century in 45 minutes play. The same player punished Harrison to the flags to mid-on and then scored a single. Barodawalla glanced a beautiful four into the gully.

Behrend relieved Stephenson at the Police Court end and Wazir Ali sent him for a brace and sent 60 up at the same time.

Parker bowled from the pavilion end and conceded a single to Wazir Ali, the next ball going past the wicket-keeper's hand for two. Barodawalla sent Behrend to the pavilion for the maximum in the next over and signalled 70 in an hour's play.

BARODAWALLA DISMISSED.

Barodawalla glanced Parker into the gully, Traver's chasing it conceded four runs.

Parker then dismissed Barodawalla, Cullen accepting an easy catch on the cover (79—4—25) Barodawalla's partnership with Wazir Ali produced 41 runs and his own contribution consisted of four fours'.

With the dismissal of Barodawalla the Muslims' hopes were considerably lessened. Mahomed Husein Khan filled the vacancy and opened his shoulders by sending Parker to the ropes on square leg.

Harrison took up the Bori Bunder end and Wazir Ali glanced him for a brace and bowled a "maiden" in his next over. After a series of singles, Wazir Ali broke the monotony by smacking Parker twice to the pavilion, at the same time hoisting 90.

WAZIR ALI'S BRIGHT INNINGS.

Mahomed Husein Khan slashed Harrison for two and telegraphed the first century after 100 minutes.

Wazir Ali delighted the crowds by driving Parker to square cut for four. In the next over he was, however, clean bowled by Harrison (169—5—34). Wazir Ali played a bright though restrained game and was at the wickets for over 80 minutes. He hit 5 four's.

Abdus Salam, the Muslim skipper joined Mahomed Khan and a misunderstanding cost the Muslims the latter's wicket. While attempting to take a short run Mahomed Khan was 'run out'' Higgins returning the ball smartly, (109—6—11). Iftekhar Hussein filled the gap.

A smart catch by Stephenson in gully off Parker in the next over dismissed Abdus Salaam (118—7—2).

Dilawar Hussein filled the vacant place and conceded a "maiden" to Harrison. The score at tea time was 119 for 7 down.

Immediately after tea time Iftekar hoised 120 by glancing Behrend, bowling from Police Court end, for a brace. Dilawar Hussein drove Behrend in his next over for four at mid-on. With a similar four in his next over 130 was telegraphed.

Parker took up the Gymkhana end and Iftekhar pulled him to the pavilion for four, and then for a single at the same field which carried the score to 140. Iftikhar enlivened the game by slashing Stephenson past cover for four.

CHANGE IN BOWLING.

Travers, the European skipper relieved Parker at the Gymkhana end, Iftikhar and Dilawar both scoring singles which signalised 150 after two and a half hours play Dilawar then drove Stephenson twice to the leg glance for four and raised the score to 160. A couple of single by both batsmen brought the score to 170.

Higgins took over bowling from Travers at the Gymkhana end conceded singles. vice Harrison, Higgins was responsible for a "mis-field" which cost him 2 runs. Dilawar banged the same bowler to the flags at mid-off registering 180 up and sanding the next ball for 3

Travers "mis-fielded" a ball at mid-off and conceded a boundary to Dilawar off Higgins, stumps were drawn for the day at this stage when the score 193. Iftekhar and Dilawar Hussein were still batting with 31 and 46 runs respectively to their credit.

MAHOMEDANDS: 1st INNINGS.

I. A. Shakoor (run out) b. Behrend ...	0
A. A. Fyzee b. Behrend ...	0
M. E. Sheikh c. Stephenson b. Parker ...	7
Lt. Vazir Ali c. Reed b. Behrend	0
Lt. Mahomed Hussein Khan b. Behrend ...	10
T. T. Barodawalla c. and b. P. T. Harrison ...	60
Abdus Salaam (Capt). c. Cullen b. Parker ...	3
Dilawar Hussein l.b.w. b. Behrend	0
Iftekar Hussein c. Travers b. Harrison ...	11
S. G. Rasool c. Tew b. Parker ...	20
Hakim (not out) ...	12
Extras ...	10
Total ...	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Parker	21	5	55	3
Behrend	15	2	56	4
†Harrison	5	2	12	2

* 1 wide.
†2 no balls.

EUROPEANS: 1ST INNINGS.

J. B. Higgins c. and b. Abdus Salaam	15
T. Parker c. Dilawar Hussain b. Sheikh	25
I. W. A. Stephenson c. Vazir Ali b. Sheikh	17
C. N. Reed c. Dilawar b. Hakim	35
W. J. Cullen l.b.w. b. Iftakar Hussein ...	24
P. T. Harrison c. Hakim b. Iftakar	6
F. C. Behrend (not out)	35
F. G. Travers c. Iftakar b. Sheikh	4
J. E. Tew b. Iftakar Hussein ...	7
E. J. Allen c. Iftakar b. Rasool	34
H. J. Tedda c. Sheikh b. Hakim	1
Extras ...	21
Total	224

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
†S. G. Rascol	16	6	30	1
Vazir Ali	8	1	19	nil
Abdus Salaam	23	8	56	1
†M. E. Sheikh	22	11	31	3
Hakim	13.2	3	29	2
Iftakar	17	3	34	3
†S. G. Rasool	16	6	30	1

† 6 no balls.

MAHOMEDANS (2nd. Innings).

M. E. Sheikh, c. Allen, b. Stephenson	0
I. A. Shakoor, l.b.w. Stephenson ..	5
S. G. Rasool, stumped Teddar, b. Stephenson	24
Wazir Ali, b. Harrison	34
T. T. Barodawalla, c. Culleu, b. Parker	25
Lt. Mahomed Hussein Khan, (run out)	11
Abdus Salam, c. Stephenson, b. Harrison	2
Iftiqar Hussain, (batting)	31
Dilawar Hussain, (batting)	46
Extras	15
Total (for 7 wkts.)	193

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SIMON BOYCOTTERS ROUGHLY HANDLED BY POLICE

(Continued from page 7.)

gard that women at present could not go and canvass for votes among men. Therefore she felt that for some time at least the reservation of seats for women was necessary. She did not want nominated seats but four elected seats the constituencies for which might be made by suitable territorial division of the province into four parts. Women, she said, were taking part in social uplift, medical relief and maternity welfare work. There was one woman municipal councillor in Allahabad and she had done useful work on that body.

Sir John: "In England also we had long record of good work from women on local bodies, before they began to take interest in parliamentary matters"

Mrs. Ahmed Khan: "We can do a lot on local bodies provided we get a chance of being there."

Lord Burnham was informed that women were taking increasing interest in medical education and there were many medical practitioners in the Province and some in the Department of Public Health.

Major Attlee was told that a growing number of women were taking to the teaching profession and were likely to be more and more interested in politics.

REGISTER VOTES THROUGH POST.

Mr. H. C. Dessanges wanted to know if franchise were extended would women in *purdah* take trouble of coming to polls. Witness suggested that difficulty could be overcome by registering their votes by post.

Dr. Gour wanted to know if by representation of women their disabilities would be removed. He asked if men's point of differed from theirs. Mrs. Ahmed Shah: "We do acknowledge the generosity of menfolk. (Laughter). But women councillors were necessary to safeguard our interests."

RETORT TO SIR ZULFIQAR ALI.

To Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan witness recommended the creation of separate polling booths for *purdah* women voters where special *purdah* arrangements be made and presiding officers must be ladies. He asked, "Why don't you prepare your ground first?"

Mrs. Ahmed Shah: How long are we going to wait. (Loud laughter).

The Conference then took up the examination of Mr. A. Munro, Collector, Cawnpore, and Mr. P. Mayes

MR. JHABWALLA ADDRESSES RAILWAYMEN AT DHOND

"PREPARE FOR WORKERS' SWARAJ

(From A Correspondent).

DHOND, Nov. 30.

On Friday night a mass meeting of Railway workers was held in the open maidan near the Dhond station to hear Mr. Jhabvala who had come down on a flying visit to the place on the subject of the workers' problem in special relation to the Railway.

Mr. S. D. Ray, the local secretary, narrated the gradual and steady progress the centre was making and announced that within the last three months practically all the local resident working population had become members of the Union.

Mr. Jhabvala in a long and stirring speech said that the workers were now awakened to a sense of their consciousness and rapidly organising as a result of which within only a year of their Unions' existence over 40,000 men had become members of the Union. He had offered a hand of peaceful friendship to the Agent repeatedly so much so that he had been misunderstood even by his own colleagues, but he knew that before the men were out on strike the longest rope must be given to the Agent. He would exhaust all constitutional means and would equip himself thoroughly before a stroke was called. He was fully conscious of the rigour of a strike, but if the management were unbending, the Union would spare no effort to press the men's point of view.

After a few more remarks on the present situation of the workers all over the country Mr. Jhabvala concluded his speech with an appeal to all the men to prepare the Union one lakh strong before the year is out. So that Swaraj of workers might soon be established. He warned the men that he would not declare a strike till that happy stage was reached. Thereafter resolutions condemning the attitude of the Agent were passed.

PROTEST AGAINST AGENT'S APATHY

A MEETING AT BHOPAL

(From A Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Dec. 1.

A crowded meeting of the G. I. P. Railwaymen under the auspices of their Union was held at Bhopal on November 27th to protest against the action of the Agent in not conceding the demands put forward by their deputation before him on the November, 7, 1928. Mr. G. Tukaram presided.

The men's demands and replies given by the Agent were explained and speeches were delivered, asking the men to stick to their demands to prepare for future action. Appeals were made for the staff who were yet out to enlist forthwith.

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THE BOYCOTT PROPOSALS

PRESS COMMENTS

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Commenting on the proposal that Indian newspapers should not publish reports of the Simon Commission, "New India" writes:—"Dr. Annie Besant and Pandit Motilal Nehru have separately issued an appeal for stiffening the boycott and Mr. Chintamani and Dr. Besant have decided that the "Leader" and "New India", the respective papers edited by them should give no publicity whatever to the proceedings of the Commission after December 8th. We are sure most other nationalist papers will gladly follow the same policy. From next Monday onwards "New India" will not print any account of the Simon Commission's enquiry."

"Swarajya" cordially responds to the appeal and, states that from to-day onwards, reports of the proceedings of the Simon Conference will not "disfigure" its pages.

The "Swadeshmitran" says that "Sir John has simplified our task by the scant regard he had shown for the claims of a fair and Free Press. It is the duty of the nationalist press to vindicate its self-respect by ignoring the Commission's proceedings if only on this ground now that this has been emphasised by prominent leaders on other grounds as well, we shall have small hesitation in responding to Panditji's request in the present circumstances".

The "Andhra Patrika" endorses the appeal in similar terms.

QUITE JUSTIFIED IN BOYCOTT.

The "Hindu", in the course of an editorial, says: "It is the duty of the Indian press to refuse to be propaganda agencies for a Commission which refuses to recognise the rights and privileges of the press. We do not agree with Dr. Besant that the Indian press should depend on the reports appearing in the Anglo-Indian papers for the purposes of comment or criticism. We think that in discharging their responsibilities as newspapers, it is their duty to obtain and publish all legitimate news of public interest. The Indian Press will, however, be quite justified in deeming it their duty to refrain from publishing any lengthy account of the proceedings which, by reason of the restrictions imposed and the methods employed by the Commission, are virtually doctored reports, about the doings of the Commission's".

"MADRAS MAIL'S" DOUBTS.

The "Madras Mail" says: "Though "New India" and the "Leader" have announced their intention of complying with the appeal, we do not suppose it will find general acceptance, for newspapers are not their own masters. They serve the public, and are expected by the public to give the important news of the day, irrespective of its origin, leaving their readers to decide what they shall or shall not read. The paper argues that the Nehru Report, published on the eve of the inquiry, is evidence of their anxiety to let the Commission know what their real views are. To close the columns of the pro-boycott newspapers to news relating to the Commission, after publishing this report, logical though it be, is very like straining at a grant after swallowing a camel."—A. I.

RAY TO STOP TRAINS

INVISIBLE HAND

During mail week some of the chiefs of the British railways visited a laboratory in the West End of London to inspect one of the greatest inventions of the age.

It is a system to make accidents to steam and electric trains almost impossible by eliminating the human element. This is achieved by an adaptation of the invisible ray, which, as already explained, has been used with uncanny sucess as a burglar alarm.

The railway chiefs have seen model trains carcering round model track and being pulled up by a ray of light. They have seen this wonder ray even apply the brakes of trains that threatened to overrun a danger signal.

I went (writes a special representative of the "Daily Mail") to the laboratory of the Radiovisor Patent, Ltd., to see this model railway in operation.

NEVER FAILING BEAM.

There were electric trains racing round a track and rushing through stations and tunnels. At times it seemed that one must overtake and charge into another, but the beam from a small metal case by the side of the running rail never failed to prevent a crash.

When one of the trains passed a ray the signal near it automatically went to the dangen position and a lamp in the permanent way was illuminated. A train approaching a danger signal at full speed was automaticaly stopped by a beam from the lamp in the permanent way, causing its brakes to be applied.

The inventor of this new system claims that even if a driver faints or dies at his post his train cannot pass a danger signal unless the breakes fail to act.

The invisible infra-red rays in the beam penetrate fog, ice, and snow, so that the ray is always doing its work whatever the weather. This is one of the chief attractions of the system to railway officials.

A train that has been stopped in this way cannot start again until the brakes have been released by the beam, and this does not happen until the line has been made clear ahead.

Every one of the railway chiefs who have seen this system working has commented upon its positive action. Should any part of the apparatus fail, warnings are immediately given in control rooms which are placed at junctions and termini.

BARS OF LIGHT.

The core of this system is a selenium bridge, which is encased in a metal box by the side and slightly above the running rail. On the other side of the rail and opposite the selenium bridge is another metal case from which a ray of electric light shines across on to the bridge.

Across the running rail at the foot of every signal, therefore, there is a bar of light. When the model trains in the laboratory run through these bars of light and break them they alter the resistance of the selenium bridge and set in operation a relay which in turn puts the signal at danger and illuminates the lamp in the permanent way.

This process is gone through each time a train passes a ray, and the normal position is not restored again until the train has passed the next signal, when the line is automatically cleared.

If another train approaches the danger signal before the line is cleared the light in the permanent way, in its turn, throws a beam on to another selenium bridge in the train, and this sets in motion a relay which applies the brakes.

In addition to the danger signal a driver receives an audible warning in his cab and a light signal.

For electrified lines the beam does the additional work of cutting off the current in a section until a train has travelled a prescribed distance. The current then is automatically released again in the same way as the signals are put at normal again.

"MIRACLE MEN"

UPSETTING LAW OF GRAVITY

Two remarkable claims to have upset the Newtonian law of gravity are attracting the attention of scientists.

One is mentioned in a footnote to a book, 'The Life of Space," by the Belgian playwright and philosopher, Maurice Maeterlinck, just published.

"We note," says Maeterlinck, "that recently an Italian scientist, Signor Majorana, has obtained results in respect of the absorption of gravitation by interposed bodies, which, if they are confirmed, will perhaps transform our whole existence. I do not know whether these experiments have fulfilled theri initial promise."

Mr. R. H. Tate, a young man employed as a chemist at the Imperial Chemical Research Industries factory, Billingham, near Middlesborough, claims to have discovered a new force which seems to eliminate gravity.

By a secret method of treating a piece of metal he says another piece of metal can be suspended in mid-air without being attached to any object.

Mr. Tate further states that he has experimented with non-magnetic as well as magnetic substances, and has obtained favourable results from both.

SIR W. BRAGG'S SMILE.

Sir William Bragg, Director of the Royal Institution, was highly amused when a "Daily News" representative drew his attention to these reported discoveries.

"The claim to have eliminated the force of gravity," Sir William said, "is frankly nonsense. It will need more than that to prove Newton and Einstein wrong.

"In regard to the other matter, I think that Maetelinck has got hold of the wrong end of the stick. Signor Majorana is a well-known scientist, and I do not think he can have made such a claim."

THE SIGNOR EXPLAINS.

Speaking to the "Daily News" correspondent at Bologna, this scientist, Signor Majorana, who is well known in England said:

"I hope during the next year to be able to make a definite announcement of the results of my researches, which may open a new and fascinating field to speculation, both in physics and astronomy."

He said that his researches into what is known as the absorption of gravitation, by interposed bodies had interested him for ten years.

Gravitation, he considered must apparently suffer a reduction in force because it was passing through matter. He had obtained confirmation of this theory by many researches, some of which were reported in the British periodical, the "Philosophical Magazine."

"This theory," he added "would lead to the correction of Newton's Law of Gravity. Calculations would show that the sun instead of having the mass which generally accepted, would have a mass twice or even four times greater."

AN AMERICAN CLAIM.

Apropos of young Mr. Tate's experiment the "Daily News" New York Correspondent sends a message saying that Dr. Sergius Grace vice-president of the Bell Telephone research laboratories in Atlanta, Georgia, showed newspaper men who approached him on the subject a piece of steel, four inches long and a quarter of an inch thick, suspended in air. In a box beneath was a similar piece. Both were magnetised and this was why one was held suspended.

"I do not," he said, "wish to comment on the claims of the Englishman, but you will see that I can duplicate his experiment."

SIR K. V. REDDY

SAILS FOR S. AFRICA ON JAN. 2

MADRAS, Dec. 4.

Sir K. V. Reddy sails from Bombay on the 2nd January to take up his new duties as Agent to the Governor-General of India in South Africa.—A. I.

You know Sir! Thats a good test for a wrist watch The repeated kick of a rifle.

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A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.
Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes:—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."
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—writes Dr. B. Beheim in the "Ceylon Independent."

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CHARAKA HAS COME TO STAY

(Continued from page 6.)

to spin at one anna a day. And this is not surprising. After all, our average income is only one anna, seven pies and why should these people grudge to earn an anna a day. They go without any work at all, if they do not care for spinning. It is not as if they have several avenues of work open to them and they have to choose the most paying. The fact is that they have no work at all, and anything which can give them any work whatsoever low a wage is welcome. The stomach is empty and requires to be fed. The spinning wheel helps to feed it, in an inadequate way, but certainly to some extent, and it is held with delight. It is like a ray of light in utter gloom and darkness."

SOLACE TO THE STARVING POOR.

Read again what Sjt. Rajgopalacharya says with regard to this objection. He says:—"Spinners come from a distance, sometimes even 10 miles to our depots, why. They come because to them, the additional income is valuable. Agricultural families who have a spinning wheel, in their homes, are adding 12 to 28 per cent. to their income. Spinning adds substantially to the slender income of the poor peasant, though it may seem to you but a few pice a day."

Mr. Ray further says: "In spite of all this attempt for about eight years, Khaddar has not come to stay. The Charka is practically nowhere plying on the independent cottage industry basis, people supplying their own needs of cloth, which was the original ideal."

EXCELLENT WORK AT KHADI CENTRES.

If Mr. Ray had taken care to visit personally the principal Khadi organisations all over the country he would not have dared to make such a grossly incorrect statement. We request Mr. Ray to visit Bijolia in Rajputana, Vedchhi near Bardoli in Gujarat, some districts (1) round about Tuni in Andhra, (2) round about Bulgarh in Orissa. (3) round about Aligarh in U. P. and those (4) round about Belgaum in Karnatak, and then say whether Charka has come to stay or not. It should not be supposed that the list is exhausted here. There are many more organisations, but these are the principal ones from the point of view of self-sufficiency of cloth.

HACKNEYED OBJECTION.

"The simple reason why the Charka cannot establish itself", says the writer "is that, it has absolutely no chance of ever standing in competition with the Mill." This is a hackneyed objection, and it has been answered times without number. This is no question of comparison or competition between Charka and the Mills. "Comparison is of any value only in parity of circumstances."—(Rajendra Prasad's "Economics of Khaddar," p. 52). "There can be competition between Mills and Mills, say foreign Mills and indigenous Mills. Mills driven by steam power and those driven by mechanical power. But how can there be or rather why should there be any competition between one, which is essentially a vital industry, and another which is not."—(Mahatmaji's "Young India", Oct. 28, 1926). "There are certain kinds and grades of cloth, in which the mill does not and cannot successfully compare with handspun."—(Gregg., p. 38). From the point of view of domestic industry, and from the fact that it gives scope to the development of the artistic faculty of the artist weaver, Charka holds pre-eminent position and so cannot stand comparison with Mills. So also from the point of view of durability hand-spun and hand-woven articles are generally more durable than mill-made cloth. Harris Tweed (Scottish Stuff) hand-spun and hand-woven and dyed and finished by hand has a world wide reputation for flexibility and durability. So also is the case with progressive Khadi, though in its primary stage it was not so.

MILLS AND UNEWPLOYMENT.

Again look at the capacity of mills with regard to the production of cloth. During the course of 71 years (from 1853 to 1924) 333 mills in India with 40 crores of rupees of capital could employ only to 3,43,876 people. Taking into consideration the number of the unemployed in the whole country, this number of mill-employees is comparatively and palpably very small. So many mills with so much capital invested turn out only one-third of the number of yards that India requires. To clothe the whole of India, twice as much capital and twice as many years would be required. Poor India has not so much capital and has no patience to wait for so many years to make herself independent of foreign cloth.

CHARKA THE EASIEST INVESTMENT.

In India there are ten crores and seventy lakhs of agriculturists who are partially unemployed and it is reliably estimated, says Mr. Gregg, that there are 50 lakhs of Charkas. Many of the spindles and looms are idle but they could be easily refurnished. Further more, a new Charka costs only from 2-1/2 to 5 rupees depending on the style and place of manufacture and a new hand-loom costs only rupees 20. Both can be easily made by village carpenters without special instruments. Against these costs of hand appliances we may set the cost of setting up a modern yarn mill of, say, 20,000 spindles in India,—according to the estimates in the Indian textile journal, namely, 16,00,917 rupees. This sum if invested in Charkas at Rs. 5 each, would provide 3,32,183 hand spindles, instead of 20,000 mill spindles, and the production of yarn would be at least 11 times greater than that from a mill."—(Gregg's "Economics of Khaddar", pages 29-30.)

(To Be Continued).

ALLEGED CAUSING OF HURT TO BANDMAN AND ACTRESS

SUMMONSES ISSUED AGAINST POLICE CONSTABLE AND INSPECTORS

Md. P. L. Thacker, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazagon, Bombay, ordered on Tuesday, the issue of summonses against four constables and two Sub-Inspectors attached to Nagpada Police Station (constables Nos. 891/D, 211/D and 2827/, and Sub-Inspectors Alim and Bagwe), on charges of voluntarily causing hurt and abetment of the same. The complainants in this case are Maroof Farah, a Syrian bandman, and his wife Pictoria Farah, an actress and dancer in local theatres and cinemas. The accused were in mufti.

The case for complainants is that on July 31, at 3-30 p.m. they were returning to their residence near Alexandra Cinema from their friend's place at Club Road. They had reached Moreland Street, when Farah looked for a conveyance. In the meantime, one of the accused, it is alleged, came up to him, caused it is alleged, hit Farah, on his hand in his pocket. Two others followed the second complainant, Mrs. Victoria Farah, and seized her. One of the accused, it is alleged, hit Farah, on his forehead, and two others also assaulted him. The second complainant tried to run away to her friend, but she was also seized by one of the accused. Both the complainants could not understand why they were being treated in that way. The brst complainant was taken as far as the Alexandra Cinema, when three others joined them.

MARCHED OFF TO POLICE STATION.

They were then marched off to the Nagpada police station, where it is further alleged, the first complainant was assaulted with fist, and his pckets searched. The second complainant was crying all the time. Later, the first complainant was taken to a hospital for treatment for his injuries, while his wife went to fetch a pleader. In the scuffle, the first complainant lost a gold wrist watch. After treatment in the hospital, he was taken back to the police station, where he was released on a bail of Rs. 10.

Sub-Inspector Alim, appearing for the accused, opposed the notices being converted into summonses, saying that the injuries referred to by the complainants were self-inflicted, that they were drunk, and that they were noticed at the time to be behaving in a disorderly manner.

The notices were converted into summonses.

Mr. V. P. Saraf appeared for the complainants.

"EFFECTS OF RENT ACT EXPIRATION"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Unfortunately for the poor public of Bombay the Rent Act has not been extended notwithstanding the attempts of Messrs. Bechar and Joshi to do so in the last Council.

The landlords were impatiently waiting to take the pound of flesh of the poor tenants no sooner they knew definitely that Mr. Joshi's bill did not reach hearing in the Council. Almost all over Bombay, notices have been and are being served on the tenants calling upon them to vacate or pay rent at an exhorbitantly enhanced rate. How unsatiable their demands are would be seen by the public and the Government if Sir, you will be good enough to oblige the poor tenants to allow the use of your columns through which they might fully expose the same.

To cite only on instance of my friend's landlord, who as I understand, is a philanthropist and who has several chawls. The rent of a small double tenement before the Rent Act was about Rs. 10-12-0 and this was increased from time to time till it came to about Rs. 16 and odd annas under the last amended Rent Act III of 1925. The philanthropist landlord is still not satisfied with this almost one and a half times increase and has served notices on his tenants demanding 60 per cent. increase on the present rent from each tenant.

Thus, Sir, you will see from the above facts that the rent of all the rooms and blocks in the said chawls has been greatly increased.

Similar is the case with other landlords.

Under the circumstances will the Government and the unofficial members of the Council see to these state of affairs and save the poor tenants from the tyranny of the voracious landlords?—Yours, etc.,

"A TENANT."

Neglected colds lead to pneumonia, the lung disease that kills one out of every five attacked.

PEPS

soothe the throat, banish colds and bronchial troubles and prevent weakening of the lungs.

WATCH for the first signs of a cold—the sneezing and shivering, the watery eyes, the "made up" sensation in head and nose, and the throat soreness—any one of these symptoms should be the warning signal to take Peps.

Peps are a most effective and agreeable medicine in handy tablet form. They banish coughs and colds, sore throat and bronchial troubles by their direct healing action on the inflamed lining membranes and by their power to destroy mischievous germs.

You simply strip a Peps of its silver jacket and allow the tablet to slowly dissolve in the mouth. The volatile medicinal fumes then given off, mix with the breath and are carried thro' throat and bronchials *direct* into the deepest recesses of the lungs.

This unique Peps medicine is healing and germicidal and it swiftly dispels all dangerous symptoms. Coughing is promptly allayed by Peps, phlegm is cut and loosened, and the breathing is made normal and easy.

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At the least suspicion of throat irritation or chest discomfort dissolve a handy Peps in your mouth!

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The Bengalee

(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY DECEMBER 6 1928

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THE CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF ASIA

What Can The West Learn From The East?

We all of us have a more or less clear idea of what we mean by the East as distinct from the West, an idea which is most commonly defined by the expression of "East of Suez."

Speaking in terms of culture, the East stands for the Moslems of the Near and Middle East, the Chinese and Japanese of the Far East and the Indians. The West is represented by the Christian nations of Europe and America. The vast continent of Africa, except for the Moslems in the North, falls in a separate category, which is not included under either East or West (writes Sir E. Denison Ross, Director of the School of Oriental Studies, in a London contemporary.)

AFTER MANY CENTURIES.

Seeing that these two great divisions of civilized mankind have for so long been clearly separated in our minds, it is obvious that quite apart from geographical position and climate, great fundamental differences are inherent in the East and the West, and this being so, it was inevitable that as a result of constant intercourse, friendly and unfriendly, each should have exercised influence on the other.

The really strange thing is that after so many centuries of contact, East and West should still be found so radically distinct and different; in other words, that the cultural and social give-and-take should have amounted to so little.

In the past, that is, down to the beginning of the 16th century, which saw the first development of maritime enterprise in Eastern waters, the West had little or no influence on the East, apart from the solitary phenomenon of the great influence of Greek art on the Buddhist art of India, Central Asia, and China. On the other hand, the cultural influence of the East on the West, though spread over many centuries, had been considerable.

INFLUENCE OF GREEK ART.

By far the greatest, and probably the earliest, of these influences is that of the Bible of the Jews, which, though purely Eastern in every respect, has, solely on account of its place in Christianity, been the most widely read book in all Europe. Its influence has been especially great in England, and it is interesting to consider that had it not been for Christianity, we might have made our first acquaintance with Jewish scriptures merely as one of the sacred books of the East, most of which were never translated into European language before the middle of the 19th century.

The next most important influence of the East is to be found in the knowledge spread in Europe during the Dark ages by the Arabs, who by translations kept burning some of the torches of Greek culture while most of the West was groping in darkness.

The Crusaders also played a part in making the Near East known to Europe but their influence did not extend beyond poetry and romance. The East remained more or less a fairy tale: a fairy tale which the careful records of a thousand travellers and the learned researches of innumerable scholars have done very little to disturb.

NO EXCHANGE OF IDEAS.

Apart from the activities of Christian missionaries from the West to the East, it may be asserted that there has been no voluntary or spontaneous effort on the part of either section of mankind to introduce their humanities to the other Through the centuries which have seen the exchange of commodities we find very little trace of an exchange of ideas.

The East showed no anxiety to reveal their secrets to the West, and the knowledge we to-day possess of the great thinkers of India and China had, as it were, to be obtained by stealth. Nor did it appear until comparatively recent times that the West felt any impulse to reveal to the East anything but the Christian Scriptures. It was only after the great classics of the East had been studied and interpreted by European scholars, a process which did not begin till the end of the 18th century, that the wisdom of the East was revealed to the West.

EASTERN ART.

The art of the East has been even slower in reaching us. But every day new treasures are being revealed to us; not it is true, by those who made them, nor by their descendants, but by patient explorers from the West. China and Japan, alone among Oriental people, seem to have always taken a pride in their own art treasures, but in recent times the enthusiasm of European archaeologists has spread to other countries.

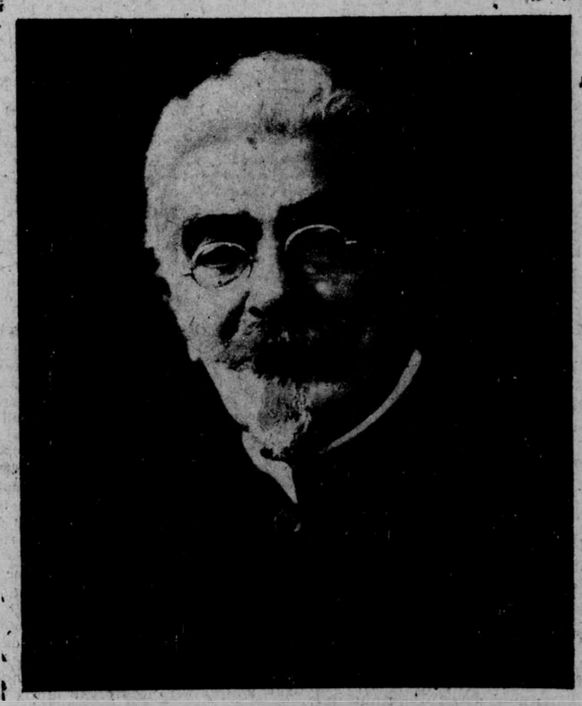
As for the Oriental classics, it must be remembered that these all belong to remote antiquity, and thus any influence they had on the West was limited almost exclusively to speculative philosophy and ancient political theory. On the other hand, when we speak of the influence of the West on the East, we refer to the scientific thought and the political institutions of modern Europe.

THE MESSAGE.

In view of these considerations it is interesting to inquire what the West can learn from the East to-day. Seeing that the general tendency is for the East to take her lessons from the West, one wonders what it is that the teacher may learn from the student. Outside the realms of art, is there anything profitable to our minds or souls to-day which we can learn from Asia? Has she anything in her literatures which has not been long accessible to us?

My own feeling is that, while the East is outwardly remodelling itself on Western lines, she is not likey to set her own imprint on either her institutions or her literature, and that not until she has lost the self-consciousness of second youth can we expect to find again a literature in the East which bears a message to the West.

LATE MR. JEHANGIR B. MURZBAN.



A WELL-KNOWN PARSI JOURNALIST WHO DIED ON WEDNESDAY.

A NEW MARVEL OF SCIENCE

THE TALKING WIRE

Science's latest miracle—talking wire—was demonstrated to a company of about 60 people in a small hall at the back of Oxford-street.

It suggests possibilities that are Wellsian in their conception (writes a "Daily Chronicle" representative.)

It means that in future the spoken word from the platform or through the telephone, will be recorded in such a permanent form that it can be kept for reference.

No public speaker will be able to plead that he has been mis-reported; no irate telephone user will be able to deny the conclusive evidence of the wire.

Similarly, its use as a dictating machine, and as a rapid transmitter of news, should bring about a revolutionary change in business.

FIRST OF ITS KIND.

It will record music and the drama, and if, in speaking your correspondence for the benefit of a stenographer, you make an error, all that is necessary is to press a button, bring back the wire, and say what should have been said. Your second words wipe out the first.

As an idea the talking wire is years old.

But its application by Dr. Curt Stille is entirely new, and the demonstration we were given was the first of its kind in the world.

It was arranged by Mr. Louis Blattner, the well-known film producer, who has bought Dr. Stille's right for all countries with the exception of Germany.

Interested listeners were Sir John Snell, the chairman of the Electricity Commissioners, Colonel Wilfrid Ashley, the Minister of Transport, and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Selfridge, and several well-known scientists.

There was a diverting little test programme. Mr. Thorpe Bates sang in front of an ordinary microphone. One of Mr. Darewski's bandsmen wistled admirably. Then we had a Bernard Shaw version of Macbeth, the whole concluding with a jazz selection, "Let Your smile be Your Umbrella," by the band.

A few moments afterwards the curtain was pulled aside, and from a barrel-like loud speaker came Mr. Thorpe Bates, the whistler, Macbeth and the jazz tune. All the sounds came clearly, though the whistling was flat.

The whole result was surprising, for the acoustic facilities of the hall were poor, and the microphone not what it should have been.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The microphone converts the acoutic vibrations into electric vibrations, which are conducted into the coils of small electro-magnets.

Past the cross of these electro-magnets the magical thin steel wire is conducted at a constant speed, and the electris or ascoustic vibrations converted into magnetic vibrations by the small electro-magnets are in this way magnetically fixed on the steel wire.

On listening-in either with headphones or by loud speaker, the reverse process takes place.

It is said that the ten minutes of music on film strips costs about £18 for raw material (negative and positive), while 12 minutes of music on wire costs 7s.

"Talking wire" greatly impressed all who listened, and its future is bound to be sensational.

MR. J. B. MURZBAN DEAD

DOYEN OF BOMBAY JOURNALISM

We regret to announce the death of Mr. J. B. Murzban, C.I.E., Proprietor of the well-known Gujarati daily of Bombay, who expired on Wednesday afternoon, after an illness that lasted for about three months.

Mr. Murzban was one of the oldest and respected journalists of the Presidency. He was the founder of the "Advocate of India" and the "Bombay Gazette," and the matter of "Jam-e-Jamshed" and for a time had eminent journalists like Mr. Pat Lovett and Mr. F. G. Gordon serving with him. He was in the journalistic field for the last fifty-five years. He had a large number of friends and admirers in Bombay. He was the author of several Gujarati publications. His racy style made him one of the most popular writers of his time amongst the Parsi community. Owing to his advanced age he did not take very active interest in his paper though he still continued his rigorous supervision over the whole press which contributed not a little to making his concern a very successful and paying proposition. By his death the Gujarati Press has lost a very able journalist. The Murzban family is the pioneer of the Gujarati printing press in Bombay, and late Mr. J. B. Murzban was a very able member of the illustrious Murzban family. May his soul rest in peace!

Mr. Muzban was 81 years old at the time of death. He had the misfortune to lose one of his sons, Mr. Jal Murzban, a couple of years ago when he was drowned in Juhu. One of his son Mr. P. J. Murzban, the editor of the "Jam-e-Jamshed," will now fall the brunt of the work of conducting the paper.

RIGHTS OF PROCESSIONISTS

Police have no Power to stop Music

In the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. Criminal-Side. The Hon'ble B. J. Dalal in deciding the case King-Emperor versus Shanker Singh and others (No. 581 of 1928 passed the following order on Oct. 15.

"This is a matter of importance. Possibly because of my orders that detailed record need not be prepared for the Crown officer during the Vacation, the Crown officer has not had an opportunity of studying the record. This is a matter which should be properly placed before me by the Crown officer. It is important to know what the notifications are of 1872, 1877 and 1927 and that dealing with the question of the Municipal Bye-laws. Unless all those notifications are placed before me I will not be in a position to dispose of the matter. One thing is obvious that the learned Judge has not understood the judgment of the District Magistrate and ignored the most important point that the District Magistrate has made that the original notification is in no way displaced by the cancellation of the order that the rules under those notifications may form part of the Bye-laws of the Municipality. As it stands the reference made by the Sessions Judge is very unsatisfactory, but on that point alone I am not willing to send back the record.

Another date of hearing shall be fixed. This order has been passed in the presence of Dr. Wali Ullah.

In deciding the case finally on Nov. 15 his Lordship delivered the following judgment:—

Reference should be made to my order dated 15th October last. At that time I was impressed by the point made by the District Magistrate that the notifications of 1872 and 1877 were not rescinded by the Municipal Board of Moradabad which cancelled all its bye-laws relating to religious processions in 1927. The superintendent of Police of Moradabad issued an order under section 30 of Act No. V. of 1861 during the Holi of this year on the 3rd of March 1928, that no crowds attended by music shall pass within the inhabited parts of the city. There is a finding of fact that the large number of applicants whose case is before me in revision did pass through a locality in the Moradabad city known as Katghar during the Holi in a procession accompanied with music. The applicants have been convicted and fined under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code for disobeying an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order. The lawful authority of the Superintendent of Police in Moradabad to issue the notification of the 3rd of March 1928 is impugned here. There are two questions for decision (1) whether the officer was so empowered under section 30 of the police Act and (2) whether I have studied the notifications. As already observed, the District magistrate was of opinion that a notification of 27th May 1927 1927 (U. P. Gazette of 4th June 1927, Part III page 202) did not cancel the Government Notification of 1877. The Government Notification merely sanctioned rules framed by the Municipality, and the Municipality was entitled to cancel those rules with the sanction of the Local Government. The power of sanction has been delegated by the Local Government to the Commissioner, and the Municipal rules of 1877 were duly cancelled with the necessary sanction on 27th May 1927. There is no Government Notification independently of the Municipal rules. The District Magistrate refers to a Government order accompanying the notification of 27th November 1872. That Government order gave expression merely to a pious hope that such an arrangement would be perpetually maintained by the Municipality. The Municipality, however, chose to do away with the arrangement, and the authority which issued the Government orders sanctioned the cancellation of the arrangement. There is, therefore, no power left with the Superintendent of Police of Moradabad to deal with music in streets during festival and ceremonies independently of the authority given to him under section 30 (iv) of the Police Act.

I accept the reference of the learned Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction and sentence, and order the fine, if any recovered, to be refunded.

SUGAR INDUSTRY AND TARIFF

DISCUSSION AT INDIAN SECTION OF ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS

In the course of the discussion that followed Sir James McKenna's address to the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, Sir Henry Lawrence said that the Government had not done all it should to the sugar industry. Tariff against imported sugar was not heavy. The fact that the recommendations of the Sugar Committee had not been operated for now nearly a decade was sufficient indication that the economic consideration for sugar industry had not received the proper attention at the hands of the Government of India.

CO-OPERATION IN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Mr. F. H. Skrine, retired Civilian, suggested the fostering of co-operation in the sugar industry and improving the standard and production of the cane as the best remedies. He did not think that Government could do any more in the way of tariffs and protective duties.

Mr. Lindsay referred to the tremendous competition between the cane and the beet. The trouble in India was that the competition between the various local factories instead of reducing increased the price of home manufactured sugar owing to competition for raw materials.—Reuter.

MILLIONS IN JEWELS

TURKISH TREASURE

I see that the Turkish Government is going to sell, either in Paris or London, or perhaps in both cities, the famous Court jewels of the Osman family. Only the unhistorical jewels are to be sold, but they along are valued at £20,000,000.

A few months ago, when I was in Constantionople (writes H. J. Greenwall in the "Daily Express") I had official permission to visit this collection of jewels, and never in my life have I ever seen anything approaching such magnificence.

There are moments in our lives when fairy dreams come true. This was one of them, and when I entered a room and stood amid twenty million pounds' worth of so-called unhistorical jewels, I realised that sometimes the most fantastic ecorts of the imagination fall woefully short of reality.

I saw two classes of jewels: the historical and the unhistorical. The historical jewls have never yet been valued, but the unhistorical, the diamonds, pearls, sapphires, rubies, and emeralds which the sultans gave their favourites, are worth a warm £20,000,000. When the jewels are sold the money they fetch will be used to found the new State bank of Turkey.

PIGEON BLOOD RUBY.

Think of the biggest emerald your mind can conceive, and I can promise you I saw hundreds bigger than that. Imagine an enormous ruby of real pigeon blood colour, and I will produce one for you—behind closely guarded glass cases—a score literally as big as tennis balls. Sapphires and emeralds, rubies and pearls so monstrously big that they appeared to me like burlesque of pantomime jewels, but the diamonds deserve a paragraph all to themselves.

Smash a large and beautiful chandelier. Take another, take a dozen, take all you can find, and smash those. Mix the result; shake well, pour the mirture into sacks, and you will have something that will fall far short of the display of diamonds I saw in the old seragho of the Imperial Palace.

When the sultans determined to bedeck their favourities with jewels, they stopped at nothing. There are jewelled fans so gorgeous that it is difficult to describe them. Jewelled sweetmeat boxes, scent bottles; washbasins of gold studded with all the precious stones the world know; jewelled opera glasses, and even a telescope through which the Fatimas used to gaze from barred windows at the boats creeping out into the Sea of Marmora.

HEADDRESSES.

There are the jewelled headdresses of all the sultans. There are wonderful jewelled ornamented scimitar, even arrow cases of the seventeenth century covered in jewels. I saw a magnificent throne of solid gold which bladed from the scintillated light reflected back by every kind of precious stone the world knows. The mind reels at the thought of so much treasure hidden away in this crumbling and mixing old Imperial Palace, away on a hill top looking down on the Golden Horn and the dadzing plains of Asia.

TO JAGADIS CHANDRA BOSE

(By Rabindranath Tagore.)

Young image of what old *Rishi* of Ind
Art thou, O Arya savant, Jagadis?
What unseen hermitage hast thou raised up
From 'neath the dry dust of this city of stone?
'Amidst the crowd's mad turmoil, whence hast thou
That peace in which thou in an instant stoodst
Alone at the deep centre of all things—
Where dwells the One alone in sun, moon, flowers
In leaves, and beasts and birds, and dust and stones,
—Where still one sleepless Life on its own lap
Rocks all things with a wordless melody,
All hings that move or that seem motionless
While we were drunk with the remote and vain
Dead glories of our past,—in alien dress
Walking and talking in an alien tongue,
In the caricature of other men—
Their style, their bearing,—while we shouted, yell'd
Frog-like with swollen throat in our dark well,
O, in what vast remoteness wert thou then?
Where didst thou spread thy hush'd and lonely mat—

Thy mat of meditation? Thou, thy mind
Curdling into calm gravity, didst plunge
In thy great quest after the viewless ray,
Beyond the utmost borders of this world
Of visible form, there where the *Rishis* old
Oped, and passed in beyond the lion-gates
Of the Manifold and stood before the One,
Silent in awe and wonder, with joined hands!
O Hermit, call thou in the authentic words
Of that old hymn called *Samaj*, "Rise! Awake!"

Call to the man who boasts his *Sastric* lore
From vain pedantic wranglings profitless,
Call to that foolish braggart to come forth
Out on the face of Nature, this broad earth.

Send forth this call unto thy scholar band;
Together round thy sacrifice of fire
Let them all gather. So may our India,
Our ancient land, unto herself return
O once again return to steadfast work,
To duty and devotion, to her trance
Of earnest meditation; let her sit
Once more unruffled, greedless, strifeless, pure
O once again upon her lofty seat
And platform, teacher of all other lands.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Wazi Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.